Beaver Radical

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VOLUME V. BEAVER, PENN'A, FRIDAY, MAY 10, 1873. NUMBER 20

Railroads.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY.—On and after March [illegible] trains will leave stations as follows:

TRAINS GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	EXPR'S.	MAIL.	EXPR'S.	EXPR'S
Pittsburgh	1.45AM	6.00AM	9.10AM	1.30PM
Rochester	2.52	7.22	10.25	2.40
Alliance	5.15	10.25	1.30PM	5.28
Orrville	6.51	12.19PM	3.07	7.06
Mansfield	8.55	3.15	5.09	9.11
Crestline { Ar	9.20	4.00	5.40	9.40
Crestline { De	9.40	5.55AM	6.00	9.50
Forest	11.05	7.40	7.55	11.15
Lima	12.05PM	9.00	9.15	12.17AM
Fort Wayne	2.40	11.50	12.05AM	2.45
Plymouth	4.45	2.35PM	2.55	5.05
Chicago	8.50	6.30	6.50	8.20PM

TRAINS GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXPR'S.	EXPR'S.	EXPR'S.
Chicago	5.15AM	9.20AM	5.30PM	9.20PM
Plymouth	9.15	12.02PM	8.55	12.15AM
Fort Wayne	12.20PM	2.20	11.20	6 00
Lima	2.45	4.07	1.18AM	8.05PM
Forest	4.00	5.08	2.27	9.27
Crestline { Ar	5.35	6.20	4.05	11.10
Crestline { De	6.00AM	6.50	4.15	11 30AM
Mansfield	6.40	7.19	4.43	11.05PM
Orrville	9.20	9.80	6.37	2.13
Alliance	11.45	11.00	8.35	4.30
Rochester	3.50PM	1.12AM	10.43	6.55
Pittsburgh	4.00	2.30	11.45AM	8.00

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. R

On and after Dec. 23d, 1872, trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows:

GOING SOUTH—MAIN LINE.

STATIONS.	EXPR'S.	MAIL.	EXPR'S.	ACCOM
Cleveland		8.30AM	1.55PM	4.00PM
Hudson		9.43	3.02	5.18
Ravenna		10.15	3.33	5.48
Alliance		11.10	4.13	6.35
Bayard		11.44	4.44	
Wellsville		1.10PM	6.00	
Pittsburgh		3.40	8.20	

GOING NORTH—MAIN LINE.

STATIONS.	EXPR'S.	MAIL.	EXPR'S.	ACCOM.
Pittsburgh		6.30AM	1.15PM	
Wellsville		8.55	3.15	
Bayard		10.30	4.30	
Alliance		11.25	5.10	7.10AM
Ravenna		12.12PM	5.48	8.00
Hudson		12.45	6.14	8.45
Cleveland		1.55	7.15	10.00

GOING EAST—RIVER DIVISION.

STATIONS.	ACCOM.	MAIL.	EXPR'S.	ACCOM
Bayard	5.45AM	10.50AM	3.35PM	
Bridgeport	5.55	11.00	3.45	
New Geneville	6.57	12.12PM	4.45	
Wellsville	8.15	1.35	6.20	
Rochester	9.30	2.35	7.15	
Pittsburgh	10 40	3.40	8.20	

GOING WEST—RIVER DIVISION.

STATIONS.	ACCOM	MAIL.	EXPR'S.	ACCOM.
Pittsburgh		6.30AM	1.15PM	4.25PM
Rochester		7.40	2.20	5.30
Wellsville		8.50	3.20	7.00
New Geneville		9.50	4.20	8.00
Bridgeport		11.00	5.25	9.05
Bayard		11.10	5.40	9.20

TUSCARAWAS BRANCH

Leaves	Arrives
N Phila. 6 40 am & 1.00 pm	Bayard, 9.45 am & 4 00pm
Bayard. 12.10 & 5.00 p. m..	N. Phila. 3.00 & 7.30 p m

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

After December 22d, 1872, Trains will arrive [illegible] depart as follows:

EASTWARD. Through Trains Leave Union Depot.		WESTWARD. Through Trains Arrive Union Depot.	
Pacific Expr's.	2.50 a m	Mail Train,	1.05 a m
Mail Train,	7.45 a m	Fast Line,	1.35 a m
Chicago Ex	12 20 p m	Pittsburgh Ex.	8.00 a m
Cincinnati Ex	1.10p m	Cincinnati Ex.	8.40 a m
Philadelphia Ex.	5.20 p m	Southern Ex.	12.45 p m
Fast Line,	8.50 p m	Pacific Expr's.	1.10 p m
LOCAL.		Way Passenger,	9.50 p m
Way Passenger No 1,	6.40 a m	LOCAL.	
Allegheny Ac		Walls No 1	6.30 a m
Accom	7.05 a m	Brifton Ac. No1,	7.30 a m
Accom No 2,	10.20 a m	Wilkinsburg Ac	
Accom No 3,	11.35 a m	No 1	8.20 a m
Allegheny Ac		Walls No 2,	9.10 a m
Accom	2.40 p m	Johnstown Ac.	10.10 a m
Accom No 4,	3.20 p m	Walls No 3,	1.15 p m
Johnstown Ac	4.00 p m	Walls No 4	3.20 p m
Accommodation		Wilkinsburg Ac	
Accom No 1,	4.50 p m	No 2	4.45 p m
Accom No 2	5.40 p m	Walls Ac. No. 5	5.55 p m
Accom No 5,	6.15 p m	Brinton No 2,	6.50 p m
Accom No 6,	7.20 p m	Brinton Ac. No 3	7.25 p m
Wilkinsburg Ac No 6,	11.05 p m	Brinton Ac No 4	11.10 p m

Express, Cincinnati Express, Fast Line and Ac. No 2 leave daily.

Express daily, except Monday.

Express daily, except Sunday.

Express leaves Pittsburgh at 2.50 a m; arrives at Harrisburg at 11.10 a m; Philadelphia 3.30 p m; Baltimore 5.00 p m; Washington 5.40 p m.

Mail leaves Pittsburgh at 12.50 p m; arrives at Altoona 10.20 p m, Philadelphia 2.30 a m; Baltimore 4.00 a m.

Fast Line Express leaves Pittsburgh at 1.10 p m; arrives at Harrisburg 10.15 p m; Philadelphia 2.50 a m; Baltimore 4.35 a m; Washington 5.00 a m. New York Express leaves Pittsburgh at 5.20 p m; arrives at Harrisburg 2.55 a m; Philadelphia 6.55 a m; New York 10.14 a m.

Accommodation leaves Pittsburgh at 8.50 p m; arrives at Altoona 4.15 a m; Philadelphia 9.50 a m; Baltimore 11.30 a m; Washington 11.30 a m; New York 10.14 a m.

Fast Line Trains leave Wall's Station every day at 10.00 a m, reaching Pittsburgh at 10.00 a m. Leave Pittsburgh at 12.30 p m, and arrive at Wall's Station at 1.50 p m. Leave Pittsburgh for Brinton's 10.30 p m.

TICKET OFFICE For the convenience of passengers of Pittsburgh the Pennsylvania Company have opened a city ticket office at the southeast corner of Smithfield street, where Through Tickets, Commutation Tickets and Tickets to principal stations can be purchased any hour of the day or evening at the rates established at the depot.

Baggage will be checked through to destination from residences by Excelsior Baggage Company, if orders left at the office.

For further information apply to

J. N. VASSATT, Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., Gen. Pass. Agent.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD

On and after Monday, July 15th, 1872, Three Passenger trains daily, except Sunday, will leave Pittsburgh, city time, for Franklin, Brady's Bend and all points in the Oil Regions, and North Central New York.

	Leave	Arrive
Express	7.10 a m	8.35 p m
Mail	10.40 p m	6.15 a m
Day Express	10.50 a m	4.45 a m
Allegheny Ac	6.40 a m	6.30 a m
Kittanning Ac	9.30 a m	8.05 a m
Mail Train Ac	11.40 a m	2.10 a m
Oil City Ac	3.25 p m	10.30 a m
Parker's Ac,	5.00 p m	8.55 a m
Kittanning Ac,	6.00 p m	5.45 p m
Allegheny Ac	8.50 p m	7.20 p m

Sunday train leaves Pittsburgh every Sunday at 9.00 a m, arriving at Parker at 11.25 a m. Leaves Parker at 1.40 p m, and arrives at Pittsburgh at 4.25 p m.

Cars run to and from Soda Works (Sunday) Pittsburgh at 9.50 a m, and leaves at 4 p m.

J. J. LAWRENCE, Gen'l. Supt.
R. RAY Ticket Agent.

New Advertisements.

BEAVER COUNTY, ss:

SEAL. In the Orphans' Court of Beaver county. In the matter of the petition for partition of the real estate of Polly Hice, late of the township of Hanover, in said county, deceased.

And now, April 30th, 1873. Rule on the heirs and legal representatives of said decedent, to-wit: Joseph Minesinger residence in Fulton county, Ill., Anson Minesinger, George W. Minesinger, Elizabeth Minesinger, residing in Beaver county, and Samuel Minesinger, residing in Wilson county, Tenn., David Minesinger, residing in Venango county, Pa., Mary Minesinger, Abagail Minesinger, residing in the State of California, Ruth Minesinger, residing in Beaver county, Pa., Elizabeth Minesinger and Martha Minesinger, residence unknown, James Minesinger, residence in Montana Territory, Henry Minesinger, J. Q. A. Minesinger and Martha Needham, residing in the State of Indiana, James Minesinger, residence in the State of Illinois, John Minesinger and Thomas Minesinger, residence unknown, Anthony Minesinger, residence unknown, Rosanna Barnum, residence unknown, Ailsey Minesinger, intermarried with Alexander Nash, residing in the State of Indiana, and all others interested to show cause, if any they have, why an inquest to make partition of the real estate of the said decedent, should not be awarded at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Beaver, in and for the county of Beaver, on the Second Monday of June, A. D. 1873. A true copy of Rule.

Attest: JOHN C. HART, Clerk.
CHAMBERLIN WHITE, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, May 6, 1873. —my9-3t

BEAVER COUNTY, ss:

SEAL. In the Orphans' Court of Beaver County. In the matter of the petition for partition of the real estate of Smith McDaniel, late of North Sewickly twp., in said county, deceased.

And now to wit: March 26th 1873. Rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Smith McDaniel, deceased, viz: Eliza, intermarried with Archibald Smith, Charlotte, intermarried with Daniel Malasky, Smith McDaniel, all residing in North Sewickly township, Beaver county, Pa.; Margaret, intermarried with A. G. McBride, residing in Sandoval, Marian county, Illinois, John McDaniel, residing in Newport, Kentucky. Also grand-children, to wit: Children of Lidia McDaniel, deceased, who was intermarried with Matthew Ramsey, viz: Samuel S., John M., David M., Nancy E., intermarried with Timothy Dee, Mary, intermarried with Liberty Munn, James William, Lidia A. and Randolph Ramsey, (said Samuel S. Ramsey residing in——State of——) and the remaining eight children residing in Beaver and Allegheny counties, the five last named being miners, and having for their guardian *ad litim*, John Goddard. Also children of Nancy McDaniel, deceased, who was intermarried with Jacob Piersol, now deceased, Jacob Piersol, Jr., residing in Beaver county, Pa., Agnes Piersol, residing with Mrs A. G. McBride, at Sandoval, Marian county, Ill., Rachel M. Piersol and Stella Piersol, residing in West Virginia, the last three named being minors, and having for their guardian *ad litim*, John Goddard aforesaid, and all others to appear and show cause, if any they have, why an inquest to make partition of the real estate of said decedent, should not be awarded at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Beaver, in and for the county of Beaver, on the Second Monday of June next, 1873. A true copy of Rule. Attest:

JOHN C. HART, Clerk.
CHAMBERLIN WHITE, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Beaver, April 29, 1873—m2 3t.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

Fine Farm on the Ohio River and Pittsburgh Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, 20 Miles from Pittsburgh.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of the county of Beaver, the undersigned Trustee appointed to make sale of the real estate of Will am Young, late of the township of Economy, in said county, deceased, after proceedings in partition, will expose to sale by public vendue or outcry on the premises, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of MAY, 1873, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following described real estate of said decedent, situate in said township of Economy, county and State aforesaid, viz: Beginning at a post on the Ohio river, thence by lands of H. Romeigh, John Fowler and D. Ehrman north 63¼ deg. east 208 perches to a post, thence by land of James and Nelson Musgrave north 26½ deg. west 81 15 100 perches to a black oak; thence by land of John Cummings' heirs south 63½ deg. west 197 perches to a post on the bank of the Ohio river, thence up said river south 18¾ deg. east 81 90-100 per to the place of beginning containing 102 acres and 112 per more or less, all of which is cleared and under fence, and in a fine state of cultivation, and on which are a fine 2-story brick dwelling house, containing 9 rooms, finished attic, 2 halls, all well finished, with cellar underneath the whole building; large stone spring house, with good spring conveniently located, having pipes laid therefrom, carrying water into the kitchen; a large double frame barn, with granary, carriage house, and stabling for horses and cattle, and all other necessary outbuildings. There are 10 ACRES OF ORCHARDS on the premises, containing 1000 apple trees, 50 quince trees, and peach, plum an other trees, all in good bearing condition; also all kinds of small fruit, shrubbery, &c. The farm has been well known as a good market garden, being well adapted to that purpose, and is situated one-half mile of Remington and Baden stations, on the P. Ft. W. & C. R. R., in sight of the Ohio river, and convenient to schools, churches, &c.

TERMS—One-third of the purchase money in hand on confirmation of the sale by the Court, and the remaining two-thirds at the death of Jeannett Headland, (formerly Young,) widow of the decedent, with interest from the date of confirmation, payable annually to said widow during her natural life, the said two-thirds to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.

CHAMBERLIN WHITE, Trustee.
Beaver, Pa., April 29, 1873. my2 3t

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Henrici & Lenz, Trustees, vs. W. F. Modes, et al. } In the Court of Common Pleas of Beaver County. Fi. Fa. No. 36 and 37, March Term, 1873.

Dominic Betohelleri vs. W. F. Modes. } Fi. Fa. No. 37, March Term, 1873.

John Miller vs. W F Modes. } Fi. Fa. No. 38, March Term, 1873.

And now to wit: April 29th, 1873, Joseph Ledlie, Esq., is appointed an Auditor to distribute the proceeds of sale of personal property sold on the above writs, and now in the hands of Sheriff White. By the Court.

BEAVER COUNTY, ss:
A true extract from the Record.
Attest:
JOHN CAUGHEY, Proth'y.

The Auditor above named will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in THE RADICAL building, Third street, Beaver, Pa., on SATURDAY, MAY 24th, 1873, at ten o'clock in the forenoon. JOSEPH LEDLIE, Auditor.
my9-3t

AUDITORS' NOTICE

In the Orphans' Court of Beaver County. In the matter of the final account of William Brunton, and James M. Reed, executors of the last will and testament of Elizabeth Brotherton, dec'd.

And now to wit: April 29th, 1873, the Court on motion appoint F. H. Agnew and J. M. Buchanan, Esqrs., Auditors to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants.

From the Record. Attest:
JOHN C. HART, Clerk.

The Auditors above named will attend to the duties of their appointment at the Court House, in Beaver, on WEDNESDAY, THE 28TH DAY OF MAY, 1873, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where all parties interested may attend.

F. H. AGNEW,
J. M. BUCHANAN.
my9-3t.

The Beaver Radical.

The RADICAL is published every Friday morning at the following rates:

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Professional or Business Cards, not exceeding 10 lines of this type, $8,00 per annum.

Advertisements of 10 lines or less, $1,00 for one insertion, and 5 cents per line for each additional insertion.

All advertisements, whether of displayed or blank lines, measured by lines of this type.

Advertisements by the month, quarter or year received, and liberal deductions made in proportion to length of advertisement and length of time of insertion.

Special Notices inserted among local items at 10 cents per line for each insertion, unless otherwise agreed upon by the month, quarter or year.

Advertisements of 5 lines or less, 50 cents for one insertion, and 5 cents per line for each additional insertion.

Marriage or Death announcements published free of charge. Obituary notices charged as advertisements, and payable in advance.

Local news and matters of general interest communicated by any correspondent, with real name disclosed to the publisher, will be thankfully received. Local news solicited from every part of the county.

Publication Office: In THE RADICAL BUILDING Corner Diamond, Beaver, Pa.

All communications and business letters should be addressed to SMITH CURTIS, Beaver, Pa.

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FROM WASHINGTON.

Cheap Transportation—Great Interest felt in the Matter—Remedies Suggested.

Correspondence of the Radical.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12, 1873.

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION.

Perhaps the question that is attracting most attention at the present time is that of devising the means for procuring cheap transportation for both freight and passengers. That this subject is engaging the minds of vast numbers of the people is evidenced by the organization of the "Patrons of Husbandry" and kindred societies which have their origin in the feeling created by the exorbitant demands of the various transportation monopolies. It is said that the Farmers' Granges in the State of Iowa alone comprise a membership of over a hundred thousand. Further proof of the great interest felt in this matter is to be found in the frequent conventions held, and to be held, for the purpose mainly of interchanging views upon this very question of transportation. The convention of Illinois farmers was a meeting of great importance, which showed that our agricultural people were thoroughly alive to their interests. The convention at New York city, which closed its session a few days ago, the meeting of Governors soon to take place at Atlanta, Georgia, and the convention of Congressmen called to meet at St. Louis, Missouri, all in the interest of this cheap transportation movement, have a significance that cannot be over estimated. It is very true that an attempt is likely to be made by professional politicians to get control of the movement, but this is additional proof, of the most positive kind, that the people have an interest in it. The politicians see that "*there is something in it*," and they are determined to make the most of it. Men of this profession are noted for their shrewdness in this respect. They make believe that they are the leaders, while, in truth, they are only the followers of public opinion.

At the present stage of the development of this movement the monopolists do not seem to regard it as at all dangerous to themselves. They continue to exercise the arbitrary power which they now possess with a nonchalance that is in the highest degree irritating to those whose interests are antagonistic to theirs. By their manner they seem to say, in the language of one of the chief monopolists of the country: "*Well! what are you going to do about it?*" It is evident that the great railroad kings of the country have full confidence in their power to defeat the people in this interesting contest. No doubt they have intrenched themselves in legal fortresses that cannot be taken without a unanimous assault. But, the public, when united, is no insignificant combatant. Public opinion is the greatest power on earth, which neither crowned heads with their helmeted soldiers nor railroad kings with their millions and hundreds of millions, can withstand.

But the trouble is that public opinion is not united upon any plan of operation. In fact it may be said that no plan has yet been formed. The army has only been skirmishing, simply making a reconnoissance. It is beginning to be time, however, that a plan of attack should be agreed upon.

The farmers and others interested in this conflict may very profitably consider the taunt of the monopolists: "What are you going to do about it?"

There are only two methods of solving this problem, and they may be stated thus:

First, by doing away with the necessity for the use of railroads, which is neither practicable nor desirable. Second, by making (just means only being employed) the railroads to carry freight and passengers at a profit only equal to that realized in ordinary business, which is both practicable and desirable.

Let us consider the first method. Might it not possibly be better to bring the producer and the consumer closer together? Might it not possibly be good economy to place the manufacturer and agriculturist alongside of each other where they can exchange their respective products without the intervention of an army of middle men? What the West really wants is to have manufactories in their midst. Let the artisan locate himself by the side of the farmer. Then each can consume the products of the other, and an equitable exchange can be effected without having half the value of the product abstracted by the carrier. But this is too familiar a principle in political economy to be dwelt upon. It is too simple to require further illustration. Yet, this is not a satisfactory solution of the problem, simply because we would still have abundant use for railroads, even if manufactories were distributed throughout the entire country. There are certain branches of industry that must necessarily be carried on only in certain localities. The iron business, for instance, must remain where both ore and coal are to be found. And then, too, railroads are necessary for passenger purposes. It is desirable that the people should travel even more than they do now. Therefore, we must look further, and this necessitates the consideration of the second method above mentioned.

But how can the public force the railroads to carry freight or passengers at reduced rates without violating the very principle upon which our government is founded, to-wit: the *inviolable* right of personal freedom? If the state has the right to establish rates at which transportation companies shall be compelled to carry freight and passengers, upon the same principle it may establish the prices at which the farmer shall be compelled to sell his grain, the manufacturer his wares and the artisan his labor. There is one principle that should never be lost sight of—that there should be no discrimination made between individuals or between classes. Besides being *unjust* to adopt any arbitrary method of fixing rates for the carrying of freight and passengers it is equally impracticable to do so. There could never be any settled rates that would not, at times, be either too high or too low, and there could be no rates fixed that would prove satisfactory to all concerned. While the shipper might think them too high the carrier would think them too low, and the same spirit of antagonism between the two classes of shipper and carrier would continue to exist just as it does now and even to a greater extent than now.

The true principle is to allow transportation rates to adjust themselves naturally, just as the prices of merchandise and the wages of labor are supposed to do under our present system. This natural method is that arising from free competition. The government has a right, yea, it is its duty, to see that the principles of competition have full play. In duty to the public it should remove all obstacles, and the causes of friction. The obstacles to free competition are monopolies, and this is just that of which the people complain. But how these monopolies may be broken up is the problem pressing for solution. It has been proposed that the government should purchase and manage the railroads, and this seems likely to be the method that will be adopted in Great Brittain. The difficulty here, however, is that the government itself becomes the greatest monopoly of all, and this is contrary to the spirit of our institutions. Our people believe in the principle of confining the government to its legitimate functions of preserving order and preventing frauds.

But there is one other method that does not seem to have been suggested up to this time. Mr. Josiah Quincy, a staunch friend of the people, in an address delivered before the National Cheap Transportation Convention at the Astor House, New York, the other day, came very near hitting the nail square on the head. His proposition is that the government shall purchase all the road beds in the country, and allow the public to run trains of cars upon them. This certainly permits the full operation of the principle of free competition, and under such a system the railroad carrying business will exactly resemble our present river navigation system. The roads become public highways in reality, upon which all other people without respect of persons, are permitted to travel and to complete in business. The high standing of Mr. Quincy is sufficient to obtain for this suggestion a candid hearing.

There is one difficulty in the way of the successful inauguration of such a system, and it is found in the enormous expense that will attend the purchase of the seventy thousand miles of road bed. This would necessitate the trebling of our present national indebtedness, and the people are not prepared to endorse such action. But is there any other means by which the same result can be attained? If so, then it ought to engage the serious attention of all persons interested in this question.

It can certainly be done, easily done, without involving the government in a single dollar of indebtedness, or without the violation of the right of individual personal liberty, without any discrimination between individuals or classes. But how can this be done?

The answer is: "By the enactment of a law requiring the companies owning the road beds to permit the use of them by any person and all persons for the running of trains thereon upon the payment of certain tolls, and forbidding the running of trains by the persons or companies interested in the road beds upon which such trains shall be moved. In a word, separate the ownership of the road beds from the ownership of the rolling stock, and forbid the ownership of both by the same individuals or corporations. Let the tolls be agreed upon by the representatives of both classes and if no agreement can be made in this way, then let it be done by arbitration. Let the tolls be fixed for such definite periods as may be agreed upon by these conventions of representatives or arbitrators.

Now, it is not believed that this plan has ever before been suggested, and the writer flatters himself that it is entirely original with him. The plan advocated by Mr. Quincy, referred to above, comes nearer being the same than the writer has seen in the course of considerable reading upon the subject.

One merit of this plan is its simplicity. Another is its inexpensiveness. Still another is that it makes no discriminations. These three features seem to make it just what is desired. At all events it is worthy of the most serious study, and it should be agitated. Let it be proposed in some of the future conventions. Let the people think about it. Let all the arguments *pro* and *con* be adduced, and let it stand or fall according to its merit or its lack of merit.

SAM.

HOW GENERAL CROOK TAMED THE APACHES.

If there is any one fact more prominent than another in the experience of Indian affairs it is the absolute impossibility of making a permanent peace with savage tribes while they remain unsubdued by force. A very striking illustration of this truth is furnished by the recent successful completion of treaties with the worst of the Arizona Indians, by General Crook, after all efforts to persuade the Apaches into peace had failed, and had only intensified their truculence and audacity. The *Record* has for several years repeatedly pointed out the uselessness of appeals to the moral nature of the Apaches, and again and again have our views been borne out by the facts. The result of the Colyer mission to Arizona was to increase the daring, insolence and intractability of the Indians, to fetter the hands of General Crook, to expose life and property to greater dangers than ever, and to postpone a final settlement of the Indian question in that region. A similar result was apprehended from the subsequent visit of General Howard, but though there is strong reason to believe the hero of the Freedmen's Bureau entertained very similar views to those of the Colyer school, it fortunately happened that public opinion had been too strongly moved by the disastrious failure of the sentimental policy to render a repetition of that course either safe or advisable. Ultimately, therefore General Crook's hands were untied, and he was permitted to try the effect of the sterner programme. A consummate soldier, a wary and thoroughly trained Indian fighter, and possessing considerable power of organization, this commander patiently and persistently followed the savages, giving them no breathing time, pursuing them into their most secret fastnesses, and inflicting upon them rapid, heavy sustained and well directed blows. For the first time they had encountered an enemy from whom there was no escape. The old tactics of sudden descents, ambushes and rapid retreats to the mountains proved unavailing. The descents were impracticable, the ambushes were useless against so cool and wary a foe, and the retreats were turned into disastrous route by the celerity with which the troops moved in pursuit.

This course was kept up steadily until the Apaches began to realize that they had met their master. The interviewing, the pow-wowing, the present giving were all at an end. There were no longer any of the pleasant excitements incident to the capture and slaughter of defenseless trains. The Indians had no time for plundering raids, for it was more than they could do to keep out of harm's way. And when they comprehended the full meaning of the situation they were ready for a real and earnest peace. And the issue of this determined campaign was that on the 6th instant, at Camp Verde, two of the worst bands of Apaches subscribed their allegiance to the Government, pledged themselves to go upon their reservations and stay there, and this without solicitation, and with no further inducements than the assurance that if they kept the faith they would be protected, and if they broke it they would be destroyed. There was no distribution of presents at this council. There were no soft spoken missionaries present to flatter and truckle to the savages. There was only brave General Crook and his gallant, war-worn officers and men, and the Indians fully appreciated the thoroughly business character of the proceedings. For the first time perhaps in the history of such councils the Indians abandoned circumlocution and came to the point at once. They wanted it distinctly understood that they considered themselves very thoroughly beaten and had no more stomach for fighting. They confessed that they had been baffled at their own game, and they respected and feared the power that had defeated them. It is the general opinion among those who are best acquainted with the Indian character that this peace will last, and that the Apache-Mohaves and Apache Tontos will behave themselves decently for the future. After such a triumph General Crook had a right to use the language of just exultation which appears in his General Order No. 14, issued on the 9th inst. We cannot do better than to close with an extract from this document:

PRESCOTT, April 9, 1873.

[GENERAL ORDERS, No. 14.]

The operations of the troops in this department in the late campaign against the Apaches, entitle them to a reputation second to none in the annals of Indian warfare.

In the face of obstacles heretofore considered insurmountable, encountering rigorous cold in the mountains, followed in quick succession by the intense heat and arid wastes of the desert, not unfrequently at dire extremities for want of water to quench their prolonged thirst, and when their animals were stricken by pestilence or the country became too rough to be traversed by them, they left them, and, carrying on their own backs such meager supplies as they might, they persistently followed on, and plunged unexpectedly into chosen positions in lava beds, caves and canyons, they have outwitted and beaten the williest of foes with slight loss, comparatively, to themselves, and finally, closed an Indian war that has been waged since the days of Cortez.

Had the same policy been pursued with the Modocs, General Canby and Dr. Thomas would have been alive to-day, and we should not have had the mortifying spectacle of forty-five Indians successfully defying seven hundred disciplined troops, furnished with arms of precision.

AN unsophisticated correspondent writes to ask whether it is Fisk or Stokes whose case is in review before the General Term. Apparently the late Mr. Fisk is on trial. Yesterday Mr Tremain compared him to Nero and George III., of England—our George, who put the tax on tea in Boston harbor. Mr. Stokes is quite another man. He is one of the unfortunate citizens confined in the Bastile on Centre street, whom the authorities ought to board as a dead head in a villa on the Hudson.

ELECTIVE AFFINITIES.

A Novel.

TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN OF GOETHE.

PART I.

CHAPTER IV (Continued.)

Charlotte's tact, in whatever circle she might be, large or small, was remarkable, and she was able to set aside disagreeable or excited expressions without appearing to notice them. When a conversation grew tedious, she knew how to interrupt it; when it halted she could set it going. And this time her good gift did not forsake her.

"I am sure you will forgive me my fault," she said, "when I tell you what it was this moment which came over me. I heard you reading something abou Affinities, and I thought directly of some relations of mine, two of whom are just now occupying me a great deal. Then my attention went back to the book. I found it was not about having things at all, and I looked over to get the thread of it right again."

"It was the comparison which led you wrong and confused you," said Edward. "The subject is nothing but earth and minerals. But man is a true Narcissus; he delights to see his own image everywhere; and he spreads himself underneath the universe, like the amalgam behind the glass."

"Quite true," continued the Captain. "That is the way in which he treats everything external to himself. His wisdom and his folly, his will and his caprice, he attributes alike to the animal, the plant, the elements, and the gods."

"Would you," said Charlotte, "if it is not taking you away too much from the immediate subject, tell me briefly what is meant here by Affinities?"

"I shall be very glad indeed," replied the Captain, to whom Charlotte had addressed herself. "That is I will tell you as well as I can. My ideas on the subject date ten years back; whether the scientific world continues to think the same about it, I cannot tell."

"It is most disagreeable," cried Edward, "that one cannot now a days learn a thing once for all, and have done with it. Our forefathers could keep to what they were taught when they were young; but we have, every five years, to make revolutions with them, if we do not wish to drop altogether out of fashion."

"We women need not be so particular," said Charlotte; "and, to speak the truth, I only want to know the meaning of the word. There is nothing more ridiculous in society than to misuse a strange technical word; and I only wish you to tell me in what sense the expression is made use of in connection with these things. What its scientific application is, I am quite contented to leave to the learned; who, by-the-by, as far as I have been able to learn, do not find it easy to agree among themselves."

"Whereabouts shall we begin," said Edward, after a pause, to the Captain, "to come most quickly to the point?"

The latter after thinking a little while, replied shortly:

"You must let me make what will seem a wide sweep, we shall be on our subject almost immediately."

Charlotte settled her work at her side, promising the fullest attention.

The Captain began:

"In all natural objects with which we are acquainted, we observe immediately that they have a certain relation to themselves. It may sound ridiculous to be asserting what is obvious to every one; but it is only by coming to a clear understanding together about what we know, that we can advance to what we do not know."

"I think," interrupted Edward, "we can make the thing more clear to her, and to ourselves, with examples; conceive water, or oil, or quicksilver; among these you will see a certain oneness, a certain connection of their parts; and this oneness is never lost, except through force or some other determining cause. Let the cause cease to operate, and at once the parts unite again."

"Unquestionably, said Charlotte, "that is plain; raindrops readily unite and form streams; and when we were children, it was our delight to play with quicksilver, and wonder at the little globules splitting and parting and running into one other."

"And here," said the Captain, "let me just cursorily mention one remarkable thing, I mean, that the full, complete correlation of parts which the fluid state makes possible, shows itself distinctly and universally in the globular form. The falling water drop is round; you yourself spoke of the globules of quicksilver; and a drop of melted lead let fall, if it has time to harden before it reaches the ground, is found at the bottom in the shape of a ball."

"Let me try and see," said Charlotte, "whether I can understnod where you are bringing me. As everything has a reference to itself, so it must have some relation to others."

"And that," interrupted Edward, "will be different according to the natural differences of the things themselves. Sometimes they will meet like friends and old acquaintances; they will come rapidly together, and unite without either having to alter itself at all—as wine mixed with water. Others, again, will remain as strangers side by side, and no amonnt of mechanical mixing or forcing will succeed in combining them. Oil and water may be shaken up together, and the next moment they are separate again, each by itself."

"One can almost fancy," said Charlotte, "that in these simple forms one sees people that one is acquainted with; one has met with just such things in the societies amongst which one has lived; and the strangest likenesses of all with the soulless creatures, are in the masses in which men stand divided one against the other, in their classes and professions; the nobility and the third estate, for instance, or soldiers and civilians."

"Then again," replied Edward; "as these are united together under common laws and customs, so there are intermediate members in our chemical world, which will combine elements that are mutually repulsive."

"Oil, for instance, said the Captain," "we make oil combine with water with the help of alkalies—"

"Do not go on too fast with your lesson," said Charlotte. "Let me see that I keep step with you. Are we not here arrived among the affinities?"

"Exactly," replied the Captain; "we are on the point of apprehending them in all their power and distinctness; such natures as, when they come in contact, at once lay hold of each other, and mutually affect one another, we speak of as having an affinity one for the other. With the alkalies and acids, for instance, the affinities are strikingly marked. They are of opposite natures; very likely their being of opposite natures is the secret of their effect on one another—they seek one another eagerly out, lay hold of each other, modify each other's character and form in connection an entirely new substance. There is lime, you remember, which shows the strongest inclination for all sorts of acids—a distinct desire of combining with them. As soon as our chemical chest arrives, we can show you a number of entertaining experiments, which will give you a clearer idea than words, and names, and technical expressions."

"It appears to me," said Charlotte, "that if you choose to call these strange creatures of yours related, the relationship is not so much a relation of blood, as of soul or of spirit. It is the way in which we see all really deep friendships arise among men; opposite peculiarities of disposition being what best makes internal union possible. But I will wait to see what you can really show me of these mysterious proceedings; and for the present," she added, turning to Edward, "I will promise not to disturb you any more in your reading. You have taught me enough of what it is about to enable me to attend to it."

"No, no," replied Edward, "now that you have once stirred the thing, you shall not get off so easily. It is just the most complicated cases which are the most interesting. In these you come first to see the degrees of the affinities, to watch them as their power of attraction is weaker or stronger, nearer or more remote. Affinities only begin really to interest when they bring about separations."

"What!" cried Charlotte, "is that miserable word, which unhappily we hear so often now-a-days in the world; is that to be found in nature's lessons, too?"

"Most certainly," answered Edward; "the title with which chemists were supposed to be most honorably distinguished was, artists of separation."

"It is not so any more," replied Charlotte; "and it is well that it is not. It is a higher art, and it is a higher merit, to unite. An artist of union, is what we should welcome in every province of the universe. However, as we are on the subject again, give me an instance or two of what you mean."

"We had better keep," said the Captain, "to the same instances of which we have already been speaking. Thus, what we call limestone is a more or less pure calcareous earth in combination with a delicate acid, which is familiar to us in the form of a gas. Now, if we place a piece of this stone in diluted sulphuric acid, this will take possession of the lime, and appear with it in the form of gypsum, the gaseous acid at the same time going off in vapor. Here is a case of separation; a combination arises, and we believe ourselves now justified in applying to it the words 'Elective Affinity;' it really looks as if one relation had been deliberately chosen in preference to another."

"Forgive me," said Charlotte, "as I forgive the natural philosopher. I cannot see any choice in this; I see a natural necessity rather, and scarcely that. After all, it is perhaps merely a case of opportunity. Opportunity makes relations as it makes thieves; and as long as the talk is only of natural substances, the choice to me appears to be altogether in the hands of the chemist who brings the creatures together. Once, however, let them be brought together, and then God have mercy on them. In the present case, I cannot help being sorry for the poor acid gas, which is driven out up and down affinity again."

"The acid's business," answered the Captain, "is now to get connected with water, and so serve as a mineral fountain for the refreshing of sound or disordered mankind."

"That is very well for the gypsum to say," said Charlotte. "The gypsum is all right, is a body, is provided for. The other poor, desolate creature may have trouble enough to go through before it can find a second home for itself."

"I am much mistaken," said Edward smiling, "if there be not some little *arriere pensee* behind this. Confess your wickedness! You mean me by your lime; the lime is laid hold of by the Captain, in the form of sulphuric acid, torn away from your agreeable society, and metamorphosed into a refractory gypsum."

"If your conscience prompts you to make such a reflection," replied Charlotte, "I certainly need not distress myself. These comparisons are pleasant and entertaining; and who is there that does not like playing with analogies? But man is raised very many steps above these elements; and if he has been somewhat liberal with such fine words as Elective and Elective Affinities, he will do well to turn back again into himself, and take the opportunity of considering carefully the value and meaning of such expressions. Unhappily, we know cases enough where a connection apparently indissoluble between two persons, has, by the accidental introduction of a third, been utterly destroyed, and one or the other of once happily united pair been driven out into the wilderness."

"Then you see how much more gallant the chemists are," said Edward. "They at once add a fourth, that neither may go away empty."

"Quite so," replied the Captain. "And those are the cases which are really most important and remarkable—cases where this attraction, this affinity, this separating and combining, can be exhibited, the two pairs severally crossing each other; where four creatures, continued previously, as two and two, are brought into contact, and at once forsake their first combination to form into a second. In this forsaking and embracing, this seeking and flying, we believe that we are indeed observing the effects of some higher determination; we attribute a sort of will and choice to such creatures, and feel really justified in using technical words, and speaking of 'Elective Affinities.'"

"Give me an instance of this," said Charlotte."

"One should not spoil such things with words," replied the Captain. "As I said before, as soon as I can show you an experiment, I can make it all intelligible and pleasant for you. For the present I can give you nothing but horrible scientific expressions, which at the same time will give you no idea about the matter. You ought yourself to see these creatures, which seem so dead, and which are yet so full of inward energy and force, at work before your eyes. Now they seek each other out, attract each other, seize, crush, devour, destroy each other, and then suddenly reappear again out of their combinations, and come forward in fresh, renovated, unexpected form; thus you will comprehend how we attribute to them a sort of immortality—how we speak of them as having sense and understanding; because we feel our own senses to be insufficient to observe them adequately, and our reason too weak to follow them."

"I quite agree," said Edward, "that the strange scientific nomenclature, to persons who have not been reconciled to it by a direct acquaintance with or understanding of its object, must seem unpleasant, even ridiculous; but we can easily, just for once, contrive with symbols to illustrate what we are speaking of."

"If you do not think it looks pedantic," answered the Captain, "I can put my meaning together with letters. Suppose an A connected so closely with a B, that all sorts of means, even violence, have been made use of to separate them, without effect. Then suppose a C in exactly the same position with respect to D. Bring the two pairs into contact; A will fling himself on D, C on B, without it is being possible to say which had first left its first connection, or made the first move towards the second."

"Now then," interposed Edward, "till we see all this with our eyes, we will look upon the formula as an analogy, out of which we can devise a lesson for immediate use. You stand for A, Charlotte, and I am your B; really and truly I cling to you, I depend on you, and follow you, just as B does with A. C is obviously the Captain, who at present is in some degree withdrawing me from you. So now it is only just that if you are not to be left to solitude, a D should be found for you, and that is unquestionably the the amiable little lady, Ottilie. You will not hesitate any longer to send and fetch her."

"Good," replied Charlotte; "although the example does not, in my opinion, exactly fit our case. However, we have been fortunate, at any rate, in to-day for once having met altogether; and these natural or elective affinities have served to unite us more intimately. I will tell you, that since this afternoon I have made up my mind to send for Ottilie. My faithful housekeeper, on whom I have hitherto depended for everything, is going to leave me shortly, to be married. (It was done at my own suggestion, I believe, to please me.) What is it which has decided me about Ottilie, you shall read to me. I will not look over the pages again. Indeed, the contents of them are already known to me. Only read, read!"

With these words, she produced a letter, and handed it to Edward.

TO BE CONTINUED.

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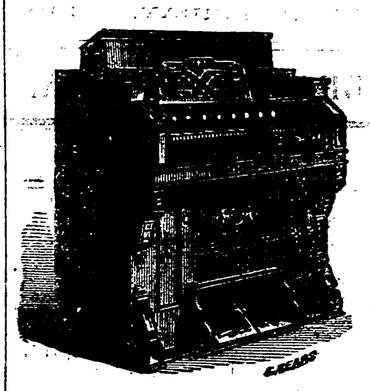

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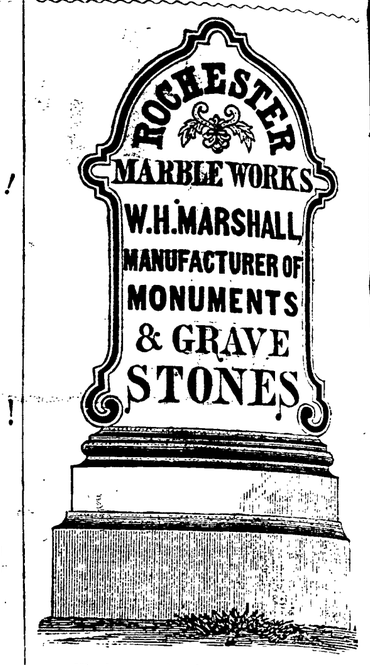

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THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

The discussions which have been going on for the last five weeks in several prominent journals respecting the dissolution of the Democratic party, and on which almost every political journal in the country has bestowed some notice, have collapsed, leaving, as their only valuable result, a pretty general declaration by the accredited organs of the Democracy that all propositions to disband the party or change its name are inadmissible. Even a year ago, when most of us were looking with favor and hope to the then approaching Cincinnati Convention, a proposition to dissolve the Democratic organization and abandon the Democratic name would have been scorned by the party; and the disastrous experience of last year does not leave Democrats more disposed, but less disposed, to relax the strictness of party ties.

Up to the meeting of the Cincinnati Convention, the *World* was perhaps more forward than any other Democratic journal in encouraging that movement. The explanation of our zeal on that occasion is very simple. The Cincinnati Convention was, in its inception, a free-trade movement. It assembled under a free-trade call. Its chief promoters were certain Republican journals that had become converts to free trade. Consequently, every vigorous free-trade paper in the country, and the *World* among the foremost, gave it their good wishes. It was called to order by the author of a strong free trade book published the preceding year, the author of that book having drafted the call for the convention. Its presiding officer was a pronounced free-trader. We favored and encouraged the movement because we credited the professions of its originators, and believed that free-trade was its very pith. We indulged the delusive hope that the new free trade accessions in the West would more than counterbalance the Pennsylvania influence which has hamstrung the Democracit party in every Presidential election, and prevented its boldly inscribing free trade on its banners. Had those expectations been realized, and an able free trade candidate been run on an unequivocal free trade platform, we should either have carried the election or have so consolidated a formidable opposition on well-defined questions of principle as to have insured an easy victory in the next campaign.

We need not recite how these hopes were dashed to the ground; how a movement begun in the interest of free trade by recent converts and zealots outside the Democratic party, ended in nominating the most noted protectionists in the country; how thoroughly the free traders who had called the convention were incensed and disgusted at this stultifying result; how long and how sullenly many of the ablest of them stood out before they could bring themselves to countenance the Cincinnati nominations.

The indescribable fatuity of the action at Cincinnati bore its natural fruits both in the inglorious defeat which followed, and in the abiding repugnance of the Democratic party to hazard any similar experiment. If the Cincinnati movement had been faithful to the free trade professions with which it started, it would have rejuvenated the Democratic party. It ought to have been bold enough to assume the loss of Pennsylvania as one of the calculated results of the campaign, trusting to the new free-trade accessions in the West to overbalance the loss. The nomination of the chief apostle of protection did not help us at all in Pennsylvania, but it disorganized and demoralized the free traders, preventing any concert of action among them, and depriving the movement of its only principle of life and growth. If the Cincinnati Convention had stood by its free trade colors, the union between it and the Democracy would have been a union of principle honorable to both sides. Earnest agreement on this fundamental point would have made it easy for both sides to drop all that was dead in past controversies. Those who thought alike would have found it easy to act together. When free trade was deliberately thrust out of the Cincinnati platform, the chief bond of principle which should have connected it with the Democratic party was sundered. By making free trade the cardinal issue the movement would have sloughed off the few recreant Democrats who deny the faith, and have gathered into the organization scores of thousands of new proselytes. The movement last year was wrecked by the abandonment at Cincinnati of the chief doctrines which that convention had been called to assert.

They were purblind politicians who failed to perceive, last year, the procreative vigor of the free trade principle. Within the preceding two years it had won surprising conquests outside the Democratic party. The ablest and most enterprising Republican journals in the West had espoused it with enthusiastic, propagating zeal. A doctrine cannot be effete which makes hosts of converts in unexpected quarters. A blight fell on that new-born attachment to free trade among Western Republicans, when they saw its leaders succumb at Cincinnati, and sacrifice their convictions on the altar of a fancied expediency. If the free traders who originated the convention had stood their ground, if they had held their colors aloft avowing to fall under them or bear them to victory, all that was sound and honest in the Democratic party would easily have kept step to the free trade music. Even if we had not elected the free trade candidate, we should at least have consolidated the free traders into one compact phalanx, and have formed them into a homogeneous, united, disciplined, courageous party, with infinite possibilities of future usefulness. It would have been a party of great, generous, positive aims, not a mere party of negations. It would have had the great advantage of knowing precisely what it was aiming at, and of keeping public attention steadily fixed on one paramount object. It would have differed from a miscellaneous opposition to the spoils party as an army differs from a mob; or rather, as the apostles of a living faith differ from the hireling pulpit drones "whose gospel is their maw."

We will frankly say that it seems to us a piece of no ordinary assurance for the same Republican journals that last year advocated the Cincinnati Convention as a free trade demonstration to hold out new lures to the Democratic party. If they could move back the hands of the dial, and put us precisely where we stood one year ago, before the authors of the Cincinnati Convention had violated their free trade pledges, we hardly know what concessions we should not be willing to make to bring all the free traders into one efficient, disciplined party. But, since they deceived us last year, how can they expect us to trust them again? We stand precisely where we stood then, only with a more inflexible determination to make free trade the paramount issue. We fellowship all genuine free traders; we scorn political association with any protectionist. Every citizen who is unequivocally for free trade is a good enough Democrat for us; no protectionist can be Democrat at all. The political philosophy of which free trade is one outgrowth includes all that is fundamental in Democratic policy. The underlying principle is, that private men, who bestow most of their attention on their private affairs, are the best judges of their own interests. Extend that principle, and it follows that each local community understands its local interests better than any central government can, which is the spinal States' rights doctrine. Free trade rests upon the assumption that men are capable of taking care of themselves without government tutelage. Belief in free trade is the crucial test of the acceptance of Democratic principles, the very essence of Democracy lying in the capacity of men to govern and take care of themselves. Free trade declares that men do not need a paternal government to direct them how to employ their capital. Democracy declares that men do not need a paternal government to overrule their free choice in matters of common interest. The capacity of men to take care of themselves better than anybody else can take care of them is the basis of Democracy and the basis of free trade, which are merely different applications of the same principle. Every intelligent free trader has necessarily accepted the fundamental tenets of Democracy. Hence we repeat, with added emphasis, that every vigorous free trader is a good enough Democrat, and that no protectionist can be anything more than a sham Democrat—a bastard and not a son. We are impatient to see the chaff winnowed out, and all the wheat brought together.

But, since the abortive experiment of last year, we do not expect to see this done by a coalition. We stake all our hopes on making the Democracy an out-and out, thick and thin, aggressive (if you please, intolerant) free trade party, subordinating all issues to this, and that by drawing to itself all citizens who have a true appreciation of this great principle. If we can emancipate trade, if we can emancipate industry, the party which achieves this great triumph has merely to pursue its ideas to their consequences to emancipate local communities from thraldom to central authority. The capacity for self direction in private pursuits is, at bottom, the same as the capacity for self government, which is the very thing the word Democracy designates.—*New York World.*

JOHN HAYNES, while on a bender recently, made a mistake very natural to one in his condition. He imagined that he was indulging in copious libations of benzine, when, in fact, he was drinking linseed oil.

Shortly after, John felt a queer taste coming into his mouth. The first idea that occurred to him was that he was poisoned. A physician was sent for, and he applied a stomach pump.

"Is there any arsenic in it doctor?" inquired the patient.

"No," replied the Esculapius; "it smells like a newly painted house."

"What!" screamed John.

"It smells like a newly-painted house," repeated the doctor.

"Doctor," cried the now excited patient, "you don't mean to tell me that I've swallowed a house?"

A GENTLEMAN "unaccustomed to public speaking," becoming embarrassed, whispered to his Dublin friend, "Quick, quick, give—give me a word!" Upon which the other replied, "Faith, and I will, but just say what word you want."

MRS. PARTINGTON has been reading the health officer's weekly report, and thinks "total" must be an awful malignant disease, since as many die of it as of all the rest put together.

IF the worst of men were teansported to Paradise, for only half an hour amongst the company of the great and good, he would come back converted.

New Advertisements.

MERCANTILE APPRAISEMENT

Of Venders of Merchandise in the County of Beaver for the Year 1873.

	Class		Class
BEAVER BORO.		NEW SEWICKLY TP	
John Purvis	14	P H Beckert	14
Simon Snitger & Co	14	James Park	13
A Wynn	14	Robert Snead	14
Orr & Cooper	13	NORTH SEWICKLY TWP.	
J B Clark	14	A M Mecklem	14
James Allison	14	NEW BRIGHTON BORO.	
Robert Tallon	14	G Everard	14
I N Atkins	14	John Gibson	14
James Moore	14	G F Siemon	14
Thos Allison & Son	13	Robert Houston	14
Henry Merz	14	R Steinfeld	14
Small & Atkins	14	M Schiff	13
John Border	14	W H McDonald	14
J M McCreery	13	Evan Pugh	13
Mrs J H Bence	14	S & J Snellenburg	10
James Phillis	14	H H Mills	14
G C Atkins & Co	14	E Roberts	14
BOROUGH TWP.		J F Mitchell	11
William Harrah	14	Michael McGlaughlin	14
Baker Reed	14	Thomas Morgan	14
Thomas Waggoner	14	T M Smith	14
BRIDGEWATER BORO.		Philip Martsolf	13
James Barbour	14	C F Hunter	14
James H Doherty	14	Frank Longnecker	14
A Brehm	14	C U Myers	14
Harvey Brown	13	A D Gilliland & Co	11
A S Harvey	13	J S Herger	14
B S Ranger	12	J B Anderson	13
B Mulheim	14	A Hanauer	14
Stiles & Javens	13	S Merrick & Son	14
A C Hurst	12	Charles Coale	14
BIG BEAVER TWP.		J S Wiuans	13
J H Witherspoon	14	William Kennedy	9
Scott & Co	12	Agnew Duff	11
Hudson & Patterson	14	L S Ripper	14
BEAVER FALLS BORO.		Boots & Swick	14
F R Rohrkaste	13	J H Mann	12
J G Hanter	13	A Bestwick	13
G W Smith	14	Wm M'Cowl	14
John Rebeck	14	S N Park	14
Mrs E King	14	D Updegraph	14
L B Chidsey	14	J W Nippert	14
Ward & Cleland	14	Hiram Reed	14
R S Newton	14	J P Edgar & Co	14
David McClurg	14	James Roney	14
Mrs R B Clark	14	J F Carey	14
Samuel Musser	14	S H Andrews	14
Charles Levi	14	W E Walsh	14
Robert Duncan	13	Hertzog & Beam	14
William Reed	14	A Bert	14
R A Craighead	14	W A Dinsmore	14
A Fleming	14	Ethan Thomas	14
H Ramsey	14	NEW GALILEE BORO.	
B F Knowling	14	A F Reid	13
W W Duncle	14	J B Johnson	14
D Stewart & Son	14	R J Stinson	12
Bruce & Brierly	12	R Porter	11
M A Townsend & Son	14	OHIO TOWNSHIP.	
C C Whisler	14	J A Cogley	13
Joseph Deemer	14	D M Irwin	13
John Sterling	14	M Grim	14
I & T Ransom	14	J M Kennedy	14
H C & S R Patterson	14	J H Warrick	13
John F Cowling	14	Thomas Russell	14
J Kennedy & Co	14	Aber & Reed	13
Patrick Regan	14	T G Boyd	14
H B Ewing	14	Thomas Watson	14
H C Purviance	14	ST. CLAIR BORO.	
Ah Pay (China firm)	14	S A Craig	14
Jas McAnlis	14	BADEN BORO.	
Mrs S J Watson	14	C B Biddle	14
John Ebner	14	David Smith	13
W F Davis	14	SOUTH BEAVER TWP.	
W H Hunt	14	Samuel S Taylor	14
W R Nair	14	INDUSTRY TWP.	
Joseph Carney	14	Mrs. John Jackman	14
Ira B Duncan	11	J N & O E Aber	14
Azarian Inman	14	James Russell	14
DARLINGTON BORO & TWP.		James Allen	14
Freeman Butts	14	PHILLIPSBURG BORO.	
J C Duff	12	L Le Goulon	14
R G Cook	14	L Knapper	14
Mrs J B Kerr	14	C F Kercher	14
Curry & Brother	14	W J Porter	14
Moody & Co	14	ROCHESTER BORO.	
A A Bricker	14	William Smith	14
Bebout & Ink	14	Sharp & Hoffman	10
FREEDOM BORO.		Whisler & Linnenbrink	14
S Morgan	12	J G McCutcheon	14
M D Fisher	14	H S Hibbard	14
J B Cheney	13	Hillinger & Co	14
D E Lowary	13	J S Winans & Co	14
A Wilson	14	John S Veder	14
R H McCaskey	14	William Carey	14
ECONOMY TWP.		S J Cross & Co	9
Henry Gross	14	Henry Lapp	14
McConnel & McKee	14	J N Hankins	13
FRANKLIN TWP.		Coe & Darragh	11
E Autenreith	14	W W Johnson	14
GREENE TWP.		Charles Huth	14
Charles Calhoun	14	Abraham Silverman	14
J H Deihl & Co	13	Andrew Daig	12
Trimble & Co	13	W D Johnson	14
J R Todd	12	Benjamin Pfeiffer	14
Joseph McFerran	14	John Linnenbrink	14
David Ramsey	13	Speyerer & Sons	9
Wm Elliott	13	James Alexander	14
Brunton & Hall	14	George Streit	14
John R Cowling	14	Robert Mears	13
HARMONY TWP.		Campbells & Ruth	14
Henrici & Lenz	14	Thomas Reed	14
HANOVER TWP. & BORO.		John F Smith	14
W H Frazier	13	John D Coffin	14
J Morrison & Son	13	RACCOON TWP.	
M L Armstrong	14	James Scott	14
HOPEWELL TWP.		M Springer	14
Calvert & Patton	14	R Hall	14
INDEPENDENCE TWP.		J H Christy	13
W Leech	14		
Todd & Bruce	14		

Compounders of Medicines.

BEAVER BORO		Morgan Craig	3
John Moore	3	W Gilliland	3
Hugo Andriessen	3	R Steinfeld	4
BRIDGEWATER BORO		GREENE TWP	
G McCook Smith	3	Thomas Swearingen	4
BEAVER FALLS BORO		ROCHESTER BORO	
B B Todd	3	H S Hibbard	3
H S McGoun	3	S C Hannen	3
Dr E Kendrick & Co	3	T Kennedy & Co	3
OHIO TWP		A T Shallenberger	3
J A Cogley	4	John D Coffin	4
D M Irwin	4	NEW GALILEE BORO	
J H Warrick	4	Charles S Dunlap	4
W Grim	4	ST CLAIR BORO	
DARLINGTON BORO		S A Craig	4
Bebout & Ink	4	FRANKFORT BORO	
NEW BRIGHTON BORO		J Morrison & Son	4
R L Kenah	3		

Billiard Tables.

NEW BRIGHTON BORO		ROCHESTER BORO	
John Boswell	2	Hart Darragh	3
H H Mills	2	James Osborn	2

Brewers and Distillers.

BEAVER FALLS BORO		BRIDGEWATER BORO	
Volk & Falk	9	Conrad Weisgaber	10
James Anderton	8	FREEDOM BORO	
ROCHESTER TWP		John F Muller	8
Gotleib Cline	10		

The Court of Appeals will be held at the Commissioners' Office, Beaver, on SATURDAY, THE 10TH DAY OF MAY, 1873, and Licenses are to be paid to the County Treasurer, on or before JULY 1ST, 1873.

R. F. McILVAINE,
Mercantile Appraiser.
apr25-tf

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE.

NOTICE TO SPECIAL TAX PAYERS.

The law of December 24th, 1872, requires every person engaged in any business, avocation or employment, which renders him liable to a Special Tax, to procure and place conspicuously in his establishment or place of business a Stamp denoting the payment of said Special Tax before commencing business.

The taxes embraced within the provisions of law above quoted are the following, viz:

Rectifiers	$200 00
Dealers, retail liquor	25 00
Dealers, wholesale liquor	100 00
Dealers in malt liquors, wholesale	50 00
Dealers in malt liquors, retail	20 00
Dealers in leaf tobacco	25 00
Retail dealers in leaf tobacco and on sales of over $1,000, fifty cents for every dollar in excess of $1,000	500 00
Dealers in manufactured tobacco	5 00
Manufacturers of stills	50 00
and for each still or worm manufactured	20 00
Manufacturers of tobacco	10 00
Manufacturers of cigars	10 00
Peddlers of tobacco, first class, more than two horses	50 00
Peddlers of tobacco, second class, 2 horses	25 00
Peddlers of tobacco, third class, 1 horse	15 00
Peddlers of tobacco, fourth class, on foot or public conveyance	10 00
Brewers of less than 500 barrels	50 00
Brewers of 500 barrels or more	100 00

Any person who shall fail to comply with the foregoing requirements will be subject to severe penalties.

Special Tax Payers throughout the United States are reminded that they must make application to the Collector (or Deputy Collector) of their respective districts, and procure the proper stamp for the Special Tax Year, commencing May 1, 1873, without waiting for further notice.

C. M. MERRICK,
Collector Internal Revenue, 24th District Penn'a.,
New Brighton, Pa. my9 2t

WANTED. We will give men and women BUSINESS THAT WILL PAY.

from four to eight dollars per day, can be pursued in your own neighborhood; it is a rare chance for those out of employment or having leisure time, girls and boys frequently do as well as men. Particulars free. Address.

J. LATHAM & CO.,
my9tf 292 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

JOB PRINTING AT THE *RADICAL OFFICE.*

New Advertisements.

A. H. FRANCISCUS & CO.,

513 MARKET STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

We have opened for the FALL TRADE, the largest and best assorted Stock of

PHILADELPHIA CARPETS

Table, Stair and Floor Oil Cloths, Window Shades and Paper, Carpet Chain, Cotton, Yarn, Batting, Wadding, Twines, Wicks, Clocks, Looking Glasses, Fancy Baskets, Brooms, Baskets, Buckets, Brushes, Clothes Wringers, Wooden and Willow Ware in the United States.

Our large increase in business enables us to sell at low prices and furnish the best quality of goods.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE
CELEBRATED AMERICAN WASHER
Price $5.50.

The Most Perfect and Successful Washer Ever Made.

Agents wanted for the AMERICAN WASHER in all parts of the State.
mar29-3m—se1-3m

THOS. KENNEDY & CO.,

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DEALERS IN

DRUGS, MEDICINES AND CHEMICALS,
FANCY & TOILET ARTICLES,
SPONGES, BRUSHES AND PERFUMERY,
PAINTS, OILS AND DYES.

Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours.
sep5'72-1y

$5 A VALUABLE INVENTION! $5

AN ENTIRELY NEW

Sewing Machine!

FOR DOMESTIC USE.

Only Five Dollars!

With the New Patent Button Hole Worker.

The Most Simple and Compact in Construction.
The Most Durable and Economical in Use.
A Model of Combined Strength and Beauty.

Complete in all its parts, uses the Straight Eye Pointed Needle, Self-Threading, direct upright Positive Motion, New Tension, self Feed and Cloth Guider. Operates by Wheel and on Table. Light Running, Smooth and Noiseless, like all good high-priced machines. Has patent check to prevent the wheel being turned the wrong way. Uses the thread direct from the spool. Makes the Elastic Lock Stitch (finest and strongest stitch known); firm, durable, close and rapid. Will do all kinds of work, fine and coarse, from Cambric to heavy Cloth or Leather, and uses all descriptions of thread.

The best mechanical talent in America and Europe has been devoted to improving and simplifying our Machines, combining only that which is practicable, and dispensing with all complicated surroundings generally found in other machines.

Special terms and extra inducements to male and female agents, store keepers, &c., who will establish agencies through the country and keep our new machines on exhibition and sale. County rights given to smart agents free. Agent's complete outfits furnished without any extra charge. Samples of sewing, descriptive circulars containing terms, testimonials, engravings, &c., sent free. Address

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OLDEST IN THE STATE.

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116 SMITHFIELD STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA

Collect Pensions, Bounties, Prize Money, &c. Special attention paid to suspended and rejected claims. Applications by mail attended to as if made in person. [sept13-6m

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BAILIFF & BROWN,

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GAS AND STEAM PIPE FITTERS
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ALLEGHENY CITY.

Agitators and Tanks lined by a new process, with Hydro-Atmospheric Blow Pipe. feb17'71-1

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OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

The best Brands of WINES, LIQUORS, ALE, BEER, &c., always on hand in the Bar. Oysters stewed in every style.
mar3'71-1y C. B. STEIN, Proprietor.

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ALSO DEALERS IN

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184 *Liberty st. & 44 Diamond Market,*
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Orders solicited and promptly filled at lowest price. (feb24-1y

BOOTS! BOOTS!! BOOTS!!!

AND

SHOES! SHOES!! SHOES!!

If you want to SAVE MONEY, buy your Boots, Shoes, and Gaiters at

173 FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY,

3 doors above Semple's Dry Goods Store.

Men's Boots,	$2.75	to	$5.00
Boys' Boots,	1.75	to	3.00
Youths' Boots,	1.50	to	2.50
Men's Gaiters,	2.00	to	3.00
Boys' Gaiters,	1.75	to	2.50
Ladies' Shoes,	1.75	to	2.25
Misses Shoes,	1.50	to	2.00
Children's Shoes,	50	to	1.50
Ladies' Gaiters,	1.25	to	3.50
Misses Gaiters,	1.25	to	2.00
Men's Heavy Shoes,	1.25	to	2.00

We have a large stock of Men's, Boys, Youths' Boots, Shoes and Gaiters at all prices, and a full line of Men's and Boys' Kip Boots on hand; also a large lot of Ladies' Misses' and Children's Fancy Shoes, Button Congress, Serge and Velvet Shoes. Call and examine for yourselves. Don't forget the place.

W. C. SLAUGHTERBECK,
173 Federal street, Allegheny.
Ja10-6m] 3 doors above Semple's Dry Goods Store

READ BY EVERYBODY, *THE BEAVER RADICAL*

Miscellaneous.

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ROUGH AND PLANED LUMBER, DRESSED FLOORING, SIDING, SHELVING, LATH AND SHINGLES.
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dec18'68;1y

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AND
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Agreements, Articles, Leases and all Instruments of Writing promptly attended to.
Real Estate bought and sold on reasonable Commission. [y8'70:1y.

DWELLING HOUSES,

TENEMENTS,

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REAL ESTATE,

IN AND NEAR THE

BOROUGH OF ROCHESTER,

FOR SALE AND RENT, BY

S. J. CROSS.

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SMITH'S FERRY, BEAVER CO., PA.,

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,

NOTARY PUBLIC

AND

SPECIAL COMMISSIONER

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apr19'72-1y

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HAIR DRESSER,
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Ladies waited on promptly at their residences by experienced workwomen. [feb3'71-1y

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OFFICE: RAMSEY'S BLOCK,
BEAVER FALLS, BEAVER CO., PA.

Plans and Specifications for public buildings and private residence. Estimates of the cost of building, and all business connected with architecture, attended to promptly and satisfactorily.
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IT CONCERNS ALL!

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HAIR DRESSING ROOMS,
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Hair Work of Every Description!
Children's Hair Cut Neatly.
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LOCHIEL HOTEL,

CORNER MARKET & THIRD STREETS,

HARRISBURG, PA.

G. W. HUNTER,
dec18'68 *Proprietor*

SEEDS! PLANTS! TREES!

PREPAID BY MAIL.

My new priced descriptive Catalogue of Choice Flower and Garden Seeds, 25 sorts of either for $1; new and choice varieties of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Evergreens, Roses, Grapes, Lilies, Small Fruits, House and Border Plants and Bulbs; one year grafted Fruit Trees for mailing; Fruit Stalks of all kinds; Hedge Plants, &c.; the most complete assortment in the country, will be sent gratis to any plain address, with P. O. box. True Cape Cod Cranberry for upland or lowland, $6 per 1000; $1 per 100; prepaid by mail. Trade List to dealers. Seeds on commission. Agents wanted.

B. M. WATSON,
Old Colony Nurseries and Seed Warehouse, Plymouth, Mass. Established 1842. mar7-6t

READY FOR CHRISTMAS.

We have received an elegant stock of WATCHES, CHAINS, CHAIN AND BAND BRACELETS, DIAMOND PINS, EAR RINGS, STUDS and RINGS, CORAL, STONE CAMEO, AMATHYST, TOPAZ, ONYX and GOLD SETS OF JEWELRY, FINE NECKLACES and LOCKETS, SLEEVE BUTTONS, STUDS COLLAR BUTTONS, GENTS' PINS, GOLD AND SILVER HEAD CANES, SOLID SILVER and SILVER PLATED WARE, VASES, TOILET SETS, PARIAN MARBLE AND FANCY GOODS. All suitable for Holiday Presents, and will be sold low at
WATTLES & SHEAFER'S,
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$250 A MONTH, $250.

WE WANT 10,000 AGENTS, MALE OR FEMALE.

To make the above amount, selling BRIDE'S COMBINATION NEEDLE CASE AND PORTE MONNAIE. This is an article of absolute necessity with every lady, and pays a large profit. For Circular and terms address
PITTSBURGH SUPPLY COMPANY,
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AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Beaver county: In the matter of the voluntary assignment of Jas. H. Fife, and Jennie B., his wife, and Uriah W. Patterson and Margaret J., his wife, to H. C. Hillman.

And now, to wit: March 17th, 1873, no exceptions having been filed, the Court confirm the account of the Assignee in this case as stated, and appoint F. H. Agnew, Esq., an Auditor to make distribution of the balance in the hands of said Assignee, as shown by his account.

A true extract from the record.
ATTEST: JOHN CAUGHEY, Proth'y

Notice is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned will attend to the duties of the above appointment at the COURT HOUSE, BEAVER, PA., on WEDNESDAY, May 7th, A. D., 1873, at ten o'clock, A. M.
apr18 3t F. H. AGNEW, Auditor.

CHEAP FARMS FOR SALE NEAR CHICAGO.

Why go to Kansas or Nebraska, when you can buy as fine farming lands as the sun ever shone on improved and unimproved, at from $25 to $40 an acre, ranging from 40 to 1,000 acres, within from 30 to 50 miles from Chicago, in one of the finest dairying countries in America? Five railroads now running through the county, and 4 or 5 more being constructed. Have several good improved farms for sale cheap. For particulars address
AMOS ALLMAN,
apr25 1m. Crown Point, Lake County, Indiana.

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DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, COIN AND EXCHANGE

Accounts of Manufacturers, Merchants and Individuals Solicited.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS

Correspondence will receive prompt attention.

Rochester, Aug. 1st, 1872—aug2-6m.

BEAVER DEPOSIT BANK

OF BEAVER, PA.

EBEN ALLISON, - - - - - CASHIER.

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THE BEAVER RADICAL.

SMITH CURTIS, EDITOR.

BEAVER, PA.

Friday Morning, May 16, 1873.

THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT.

Our present method of nominating candidates does not work smoothly and fails to give satisfaction to the country districts.

There has been several efforts made to induce the County Committee to submit an Amendment to the Republicans, with a view of correcting the objectionable features of our system, and finally the Committee have carefully considered the matter, and, as a result of that consideration, the following amendment is proposed, viz: "That in case no one candidate receives a majority of all the votes cast, then the nomination for said office shall be made by the Convention." This Amendment, it will be observed, is a fundamental change, and, if carried, will necessitate a change of some of our rules. The objections urged against the present system are many, among the most important of which is the fact that the system is founded upon a wrong principle. Our government is one of majority. The doctrine of the rule of the majority lies at the very base of our institutions. With the instrumentalities of a free press, a free pulpit and free schools, we have proved that it is safe to trust to the will of majorities in both National and State affairs; but suppose the doctrine of plurality was substituted for that of majority, what security would there be for the future of our liberties? The great fault of our present system of nominating candidates is that it is a wide and radical departure from the fundamental principles of our Government, and, by adhering to it, we are teaching a wrong principle and setting a bad example. Our system is called a popular vote system, but it is not one in reality. It is a direct vote system of the people, and where there are only two candidates for the same office, the nomination is made by a majority, and might, so far, be called popular, but when there are more than two candidates, the nomination is made by a plurality, sometimes small, and it is inconsistent to say such a nomination is popular. It possibly may turn out to be so, but the vote does not prove it to be so. The best way of ascertaining the fact of popularity is by a majority vote. The proposed Amendment requires a majority of votes to elect in all cases and abandons entirely the plurality system. Again the present system practically concentrates too much power in the large boroughs, enabling them to control nominations. This is unfair, and has given rise to much complaint. When there are a large number of candidates for one office, a few votes are sufficient to nominate. These votes are more easily obtained by those residing in the large boroughs, where the number of votes is large than by those in the country districts, since it is considered a matter of courtesy to vote for one's own district candidate, and each district thus supports its own man, whether the best or not. The influence of sectionalism determines the result, and makes residence a matter of first importance to those aspiring to be candidates. We can not recall the name of any candidate from the country districts, who has been successful in obtaining any nomination of importance, for a number of years, except perhaps one, and he failed of an election.

The plurality system will give to the boroughs a monopoly of office-holding, for it enables them to control, in a large degree, all the nominations, and in this respect does great injustice to the country districts. The people, without regard to locality, should have an equal voice in making nominations, but under the present method, the idea of locality predominates and influences the result, and too such a degree that the fear is frequently expressed by residents in the country districts, that soon, unless the system is changed, candidates from the country will stand no show for any county office worth striving for. The fear is not groundless as experience has clearly shown. Again any system is only means to an end, means by which to obtain the very best candidates, and it is far better, we should think, to take the judgment of the majority, than perhaps a small minority, in the selection of candidates. A party should support its best and most meritorious men, and to secure such, a majority vote, is the best plan yet tried. The plurality vote plan has tended to increase the number of candidates and make canvassing troublesome and annoying. If the proposed change, as is hoped, will diminish the number hereafter and partially do away with canvassing, it would be, if not a "sea change into something rich and strange," still a change devoutly to be wished. A knowledge that it required a majority of votes to elect would enable the voters to concentrate on two of the most prominent candidates, and either the weak ones would be induced, by their friends, to draw off or their support would be so small as not to prevent a nomination by the people. If either result happened, the nomination would be in accordance with the direct vote system with the improvement of a majority vote and less number of candidates. It might happen that no one candidate for an office would receive a majority of all the votes cast for said office and the nomination therefore be thrown into the Convention. The several districts would be equally represented according to their number of voters in the Convention, and the country districts could not be over borne by the boroughs, and their candidates would still stand a better chance than under the present system. This mixed system preserve all that is good in both the direct and delegate systems, and we believe is about as near perfect as we can hope to obtain. It is the system adopted by the Lawrence county Republicans with whom it is said to work well. It cannot certainly be worse than our present one, and it seems to us admirably adapted to meet the wishes of our people and to secure both a general interest in the nomination of candidates and a hearty support of them afterwards at the polls by the whole party strength.

HON. EDWARD KING.

Hon. Edward King, who died in Philadelphia, on Thursday of last week, in his eightieth year, was a native of Philadelphia, a lawyer by profession, and appointed President Judge in 1823 of the Court of Common Pleas of the city and county of Philadelphia. He served in this capacity for twenty-eight years; and then went on a trip to Europe, Egypt, Palestine and Arabia. He was one of the founders of Jefferson Medical College, being President of its board of trustees at the time of his death. He aided in revising the criminal code of this State, and was connected for two years with the Philadelphia Board of Trusts.

Judge King had few superiors in his knowledge of the common and criminal law and of the principles of equity. His decisions are a monument of his learning, ability and exhaustive comprehension, and they are models of terse, condensed and clear expression. He was ready, calm and always equal to any sudden emergency, and could lay down, at a moment's notice important and abstruse principles of law that would afterwards stand the closest examination. His famous charge on the duties of a grand jury, which was delivered without previous preparation and unexpectedly, is an instance of this kind. The Judge has lived a long and useful life, and has well earned the reward that remains for the faithful servant.

THE SALARY GRAB.

It is said that the extra pay refused by members of Congress reaches the sum of one hundred and eleven thousand dollars. It is an easy thing for Congressmen to vote money into their pockets, but when the motive of greed becomes apparent in the transaction, and public opinion everywhere condemns the vote as dishonest, and but little better than stealing, it is not so easy for them to consummate the law and draw out for their own use the money so appropriated. Members of Congress are sensitive and quick to detect the smallest signs of the times, and we think very likely the fact that so many have refused to touch the money allotted to them will cause many of those who have taken their share to contrive, in some way, to rid themselves of the burden, and especially those, who have hung back and are waiting to see their way more clearly, will certainly conclude, in view of all the circumstances, that it is both prudent and discreet to act the part of honest men and refuse to profit by the retroactive salary grab.

This subject will never down at the bidding of any member, and those, who thought that it would soon blow over, will find themselves very much mistaken; it has been freely denounced by the press already, and is very unpopular with the people, and for a member of Congress, who is still ambitious, to breast this current of opposition, is more than one would naturally expect, and we should not be surprised to hear that nearly all the money appropriated by the law would find its way back into the United States Treasury where it rightfully belongs. Twenty-seven members have refused their money, seven have given theirs away to schools or charitable institutions, but we hope to know that many, more who have drawn their amount, have, on consideration, returned it, with a clearer understanding of the matter than they had.

THE editor of the Butler *Eagle* has been requested by Josiah M. Thompson, to announce that the use of his name in connection with a candidacy for the Legislature was unauthorized and that he is not at present an aspirant for that position.

We presume that Messrs. Waldron and McKee, having rendered faithful service in the Legislature last winter, will be renominated, according to the usages of the party without substantial opposition.

SALMON P. CHASE.

The Hon. S. P. Chase, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, died at the residence of his daughter in New York on Wednesday morning of last week. He was stricken with paralysis on Tuesday morning, and, from that time until his death, was totally unconscious. Possessing at one time a robust constitution, a splendid and powerful frame, long years of excessive labors had enfeebled his health to such an extent that recently, at times, he had to abstain from all mental and physical exertion, and his sudden death has not been considered an improbable occurrence. He was one of the great men of our great epoch, a leader in the long and bitter anti-slavery contest, a wise counsellor during the rebellion, rendering valuable services by devising means of carrying on the war, and establishing our present system of National currency. The Chief Justice, although he adorned every position he filled, will yet chiefly be remembered in history for the part he took, in the rostrum, in Congress, and wherever he could make his influence felt, in the great war with slavery. The Republican party owes as much to him as any one man, for he did as much as any other to organize it and lead it to success, and his labors, in this respect, are a part of his anti-slavery record, which a grateful people will not willingly forget. When the war began, which he had apprehended and understood, he assumed the task of organizing the finances of the country, and how he succeeded all well know. By his masterly skill he saved the public credit from bankruptcy, and furnished a vast army with the "sinews of war," without which nothing could have been accomplished, and on which everything depended. Money moves an army, and the Chief Justice supplied the money in abundance.

Within a year death has removed many of our noted and great men, those moral heroes of the anti-slavery war. Seward, Greeley and Chase have gone, men whom the people will never forget, and whose names will be inscribed high up on the roll of fame. They were giants in intellect, of noble impulses, and their lives were devoted to the good of their fellow beings. Strongly individualized, each superior in certain powers, it would be difficult to say which one of them deserves the most praise for the services which, in his way, each rendered to his country and humanity.

POLITICAL.

—Dr. B. F. Wagenseller, of Selins grove, Snyder county, is a Republican candidate for nomination for State Senator.

—The Democrats carried Lafayette, Ind., because the temperance men would insist upon running an independent ticket.

—The Philadelphia *Leader* advises the Democracy to nominate Judge Ludlow for the Supreme Bench, and speaks warmly in his praise.

—The Republican County Committee of Washington county will have a meeting on the 19th inst., to fix the time for holding the primary meetings.

—Why cannot the party (in Philadelphia) which in the day of agony was the party of loyalty and fidelity in political duty, purge itself? The *Press* wants to know.

—Republican candidates for nomination for Assembly in West moreland county as announced in the Greensburg *Tribune* and *Herald* are: C. C. Sherbondy, Esq., of South Huntingdon township, and James Hunter, of East Huntingdon.

—Ex-Senator Pomeroy still remains at Washington, but it is announced that he has not given up his intention to be a candidate for election to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Senator Caldwell.

—Gen. Boynton, the Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* and Pittsburgh *Commercial*, renews the old story that "Senator Cameron was placed at the head of the Committee on Foreign Relations only on condition that he resign immediately after his appointment, which he stubbornly refused to do."

—The Cincinnati *Commercial* says: "The State of Ohio is to enter the lobby at Washington with $3,000 cash in hand to plead for the payment of the Morgan raid claims. The "raid" is to be transfered to Washington. It is a raid upon the Treasury. Morgan's raid was light amusement compared with this."

—Jere Cook, Esq., of Frankfort county, and editor of the *Repository*, in which position he has rendered valuable services to his party, is a candidate before the Republican nominating convention for County Treasurer of said county, and we presume he will be nominated without much opposition.

—The State *Journal* says: A rumor has been current for some time that Mr. Thomas V. Cooper, of Delaware county, has declined to be a candidate for State Senator, in order to enter on a canvass for Congress. Statements to this effect having appeared in the Beaver RADICAL and Pittsburgh *Commercial*, we have been authorized by well known friends of Mr. Cooper to say that he intends to be a candidate for Senate, and that he will be nominated and elected. While a member of the House, he made a splendid reputation, alike for his devotion to business, and the unimpeachable integrity, which marked all his acts.

—In looking around for an available Democratic candidate for State Treasurer, the Doylestown (Bucks county) *Democrat* suggests Gen. George W. Cass, of Pittsburgh, and says: "Accustomed to conduct large financial operations, of integrity the strictest, of judgment the soundest, *and not a politician in any sense of the word*, he seems to us the fitest man for the position." As the General has undertaken a mammoth financial job in running the Northern Pacific Railroad, we do not think he would feel free to accept a nomition for State Treasurer, even if he had a chance of being elected.

—The Bellfonte *Republican* says. The Democratic county convention that met in this place last week deserves a leather medal for the passage of their resolution, to wit.

Resolved, "That our fellow citizen, Edward Perks, Esq., is eminently fitted by ability, integrity and business qualifications, to fill the office of State Treasurer, and that the delgate elected by this Convention to represent our county in the coming State Convention be instructed to present the name of Mr. Perks for the office, and to use all fair and honorable means to secure his nomination."

It was a brilliant conception! "Hon. Ed. Perks State Treasurer!" How it would sound. Bob. Mackey would be proud of his successor, or if he wouldn't be, he can't *appreciate* Perks, that's all.

—The Chester County Convention for the purpose of electing delegates to the State Convention to meet in Harrisburg on the 13th of August next, assembled in the Odd Fellows's Hall, West Chester, on Monday at 11 o'clock. The meeting was organized by choosing Dr. John P. Edge, of Downingtown, president, and D. H. Barton and J. V. Edge, secretaries. The following named gentlemen were elected by a *viva voce* vote to represent the county in the State Convention as Representative delegates, viz: Major E. B. Moore, of West Chester, and Major J. M. Pomeroy, of Sadsbury. Hon. William B. Waddell was chosen Senatorial representative by acclamation. The delegation was unanimously instructed to support Hon. William Butler for Judge of the Supreme Court. The proceedings were characterized by the utmost harmony.

—The Democratic State Convention to nominate a candidate for State Treasurer met in Frankfort, Ky., on May 1st, and was the smallest State Convention ever held, there being only delegates from fifty-one counties in attendance, and quite a number of these were proxies. At ten o'clock the convention was called to order by the chairman of the State Central Committee, Hon. G. W. Craddock. Hon. G. G. Perkins, of Kenton county, was elected permanent President. Committees on Resolutions and Permanent Organization were appointed. The chairman announced that nominations for the office of State Treasurer were in order, and Mr James W. Tate, the present incumbent, was renominated by a unanimous vote to be the choice of the convention for that office. The present State Central Committee was continued with the addition of an Executive Committee of one from each Congressional District. After adopting the resolutions reported by the committee the convention adjourned *sine die*.

—The Meadeville *Republican* says: At a meeting of the Rebublican County Committee, of Crawford county, Thursday, the 19th day of June, was fixed as the day for the primary elections. Jesse Smith, W. A. Rupert and John B Compton were elected delegates to the State Convention. A resolution offered "that none but those fully in accord with the Republican party at the last Presidential election shall exercise the right of voting at the primary election this year," was unanimously laid on the table, after which it was resolved that Republican minors who will be entitled to a vote at the fall election be permitted to vote at the primary election. The following resolutions were then assented to:

Resolved, That in the election of John F. Hartranft as Governor of this Commonwealth the Republican party has done itself lasting credit. That in the discharge of his official duties he has met the just expectation of his friends, and commands the respect and esteem of his political enimies.

Resolved, That the Republican party have undiminished confidence in the administration of President Grant. That the overwhelming majority with which he was re elected reflects the wisdom of the American people.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Republican party of Crawford county, are due to John B. Compton, chairman of the Republican County Committee, for his very able and efficient services in the campaign just closed with such gratfying results.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

The Twenty-Fifth Anniversary of the Woman's National Suffrage Convention—A Philadelphia Lady's Discription of the Notables—New York Women—Trial Trip of the Pennsylvania—Death of Hon. H. N. McAlister.

Correspondence of the Radical.

PHILADELPHIA, May 11, 1873.

Absence in New York last week must be my excuse for delay in usual letter to THE RADICAL. The Twenty Fifth Anniversary of the Woman's National Suffrage Convention, being the cause thereof. Venturing to hope that THE RADICAL and its readers will be pleased to hear the whole modus of going to a convention, and taking an active part therein from an enthusiastic but rather inexperienced participant, your correspondent begs you to prepare to listen. Taking the morning train and crossing New Jersey we arrived at the foot of Courtlan street at 10;15, took a street car, and through the combined efforts of two conductors reached Apollo Hall in safety. On the outside of the building were to be seen numerous pictorial designs in gorgeous colors, representing ladies and gentlemen standing on one toe, and indeed on nothing at all, and going through all sorts of terpsichorean performances, which almost frightened us away, least in the advance of ideas this might be expected of us; but the reflections that Mrs. Stanton and Miss Anthony were not given to dancing, restored our courage, and we entered. Apollo Hall is a fine building at the corner of 28th and Broadway streets. Part of it is used as a Variety Theatre, the other part for a concert or lecture room. It would be most suitable for balls, since it has several beautiful dressing rooms attached to it. Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake, who had the management of the New York meeting, was at the door, where she came to welcome those ladies expected on the platform. She was dressed in a black silk dress, en train, blue striped over dress, very *bonfaut* dolman sleeves, and hair in rolls. Mrs. Blake is a descendent of the old Jonathan Edwards, and in her opposition to the recent applications, made to the New York Legislature, to allow women to vote on a property qualification, showed that public virtue is hereditary, and that blood will tell. There is a large room back of the hall, handsomely furnished, where committees meet, and through which we entered upon the platform. There were seated Miss Susan Anthony, Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Mrs. Joseyline Gage, Mrs. Morse, Miss Adeline Thompson, sister of Mr. Edgar Thompson, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, Mrs. Coleman. Mrs. Wright, and above all the venerable Lucretia Mott; a little later were added Mrs. Louisa Chandler and Mary Mott Davis. Mr. Edward M. Davis, of Philadelphia, was on the floor speaking at the time, making a powerful appeal in the cause of woman, which was listened to with deep attention. Mrs. Gage, Mrs. Stanton, and Mrs. Blake spoke in the morning, and then Mrs. Mott, at the close of whose address a laural wreath was laid at her feet, sent all the way from Michigan by Madam Aneka. Mrs. Bladen, of Philadelphia, then gave an account of the Citizens' Suffrage Society and the Radical Club, of that place. The morning session adjourned at twelve. Nothing could exceed the kindness and hospitality of New York to the strangers present at the Conventions. Mrs. Hasckell entertained a large party at lunch, and in the evening Madam Lozier had a grand reception. In fact we lunched out, dined out, breakfasted out (at 12 P. M.,) drove to the Park, went to Stewart's to do a little shopping, and took the 4 P. M. train back to Philadelphia. The papers were very funny about us, particularly the *World* and the *Graphic*, which dressed Miss Anthony up in fine style, much more gorgeously than she would have appeared had she looked in the glass, for she is always plain in attire, and of all honest, earnest and able souls she is on the highest plane. The ladies interested in this movement in New York belong to more fashionable circles than the sisterhood in Philadelphia, and have the most beautifully intelligent faces I have ever seen. Art and literature are their recreations; their domestic life is beautiful, their social life charming. They converse with the knowledge of men and the grace of women. With these women, striving after a wider and purer life, religion becomes the very poetry of morality. What a contrast this effect, produced by the enobling influence of a worthy motive, presents to the absurd conduct of Mrs. Aubery Smith, the daughter of Judge Grier, a lady who, by birth and education, ought to have had more sense and better taste, to say nothing of good feeling, than to threaten "to remand the colored women of Philadelphia back to Africa," if they did not acquiesce in her views. If I were not copying from the *Sunday Republic* I should fear I was exaggerating, the story seems so absurd. It is to be hoped for the credit of white womanhood that Mrs. Smith will come out and contradict this story. It is all about the Centennial. After inviting colored women to take part in collecting, they afterwards took their books away, upon the plea that they would not work among colored women alone.

The trial trip of the steamship "Pennsylvania" was most successful. Delicious repasts were provided, the best caterers in the city being engaged. For some reason the bonbons and the French candies were not from "Pines," who prepares such things deliciously. His uncle, Mr. Knipple, who had the famous canary store on Eighths street, above Walnut, recently made a couple of hundred thousand dollars in coal oil, sold out his business to Mr. Pine, who is his nephew, *and* in the transfer Pine was doubtless overlooked, which was a great pity, as he has delicious confectionery.

Since I last wrote you Mr. McAlister's death has been a source of deep regret to the members of the Constitutional Convention. The Memorial Book to Mr. Hopkins is now out, the steel plate by Sartain is excellent. Five hundred copies were ordered, but the demand has been so great that it is impossible to get one.

This week has commenced with rain, as is proper during Hicksite friends meeting.

Our Germantown non license people had twenty tavern keepers arrested for violating the law, but when the culprits were brought up it appeared they in turn had had the informer locked up for theft, so nothing can be done until he is acquitted. Next week I will tell you something about our taxes. EIZZIL.

Funeral Service Over the Remains of Chief Justice Chase.

NEW YORK, May 10.—The funeral services over the remains of the late Chief Justice Chase were held to-day in St. George's Episcopal Church, Stuyvesant square. At the conclusion of the services the congregation slowly dispersed, and subsequently the remains were conveyed to the Jersey City depot, when they were taken to washington on the 9 P. M. train.

WASHINTON, May 11.—The remains of the late Chief Justice Chase arrived here early this morning, accompanied by relatives and pall bearers, and were conveyed to the Supreme Court room, where they were placed on a catafalque, the same on which the body of Lincoln reposed in the rotunda of the Capitol in April, 1865. Floral decorations, tastefully arranged in the form of crosses, wreaths, anchors, &c., were placed on the coffin and catafalque, most of them being from the Government Conservatory. Immediately in front of the draped seat, formerly occupied by the late Chief Justice, was a large floral cross, while inside the bar were boxes of choicest blooming flowers. A guard of policemen and servants of the court were in attendance. Several thousand persons visited the Supreme Court room in the course of the day, but were disappointed in not seeing the face of the deceased. The casket was opened by a physician for private inspection, but was again soon closed, for the reason, it is said, that the features had undergone a marked change. Therefore it was thought proper not to expose them. Funeral services wil at noon to-morrow be conducted by Rev. Dr. Tiffany, in the Senate Chamber. All of the furniture, including carpets, was some time ago removed, but the chairs will be temporarily restored and the Vice President's seat, Secretary's desk, and other parts of the Chamber be draped in mourning.

LOCAL ITEMS.

AGENTS.—C. W. Taylor, Beaver Falls; Evan Pugh, New Brighton; J. Linnenbrink, Rochester.

TO ADVERTISERS.—The Beaver Radical is the most extensively circulated Weekly Newspaper in Western Pennsylvania.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad.

Going West—Mail, 7,46 a. m; Accommodation 5 40 p. m.

Going East—Accommodation, 9,19 a. m; Mail, 37 p. m; Express, 7,07 p. m.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

Western mail leaves at 6.45 a.m.; arrives at 3 p.m. Eastern mail leaves at 2 p. m.; arrives at 8 a. m.

The attention of the public is directed to the following new advertisements, which appear in THE RADICAL to-day:

New Adv—Eisner & Phillips.....C
New Adv—Stevenson & Wittish.....½cly
New Adv—Burr & Hyde.....C
New Advs—Weaver & Co.....C
Special Notice—R. T. Taylor.....1311t
List of Causes—John Caughey.....2713t
List of Appraisements—John C. Hart.....4e3t
Register's Notices—James I. Stokes.....5e4t
New Adv—Charles Hurst.....1etf

J. Moore, druggist, sells Indian Bitters and Pain Conqueror. apr18:1m.

We congratulate the Berks & Schuylkill *Journal* on its new dress. The *Journal* is one of the best papers in the State, and we are glad to see it in such a prosperous condition.

Two entire new two Horse Wagons, for sale at Speyerer & Son's. feb21-tf.

PRICES low for all kinds of boots, shoes, gaiters, low shoes and slippers, at Hertzog & Beam's.

Lost.—At Robinson's show in Rochester on Monday the 5th inst., a black crape shawl. The finder of which will be liberally rewarded by returning it to this office.

J. Moore, druggist, sells Quick Cough Cure and French Balm. apr18-1m.

Stop at the New brick front, Corner of Broadway and Lock streets, New Brighton, for your clothing. apr11-4t

Dr. Dandas preached the funeral sermon of Mrs. Susan Smith, deceased, on Sunday before last at Smith's Ferry to a large audience. The discourse was a good one, was listened to with deep interest by all present.

OPERA slippers at Hertzog & Beam's.

Ice Cold Sparkling Soda Water, flavored with Pure Fruit Syrups, always fresh from Hugo Andreessen's Marble Fountains.

The third annual exhibition of the Central Agricultural Society, will be held on their grounds in Mercer, on the 17th, 18th and 19th of September. It is the purpose of the directors to make this the best fair yet held by the society.

Mrs. Bence, third street, Beaver, has just returned mother, and the largest lot of millinery goods this season, she has now *all* the spring and summer styles for 1873, with a fine selection of flowers, ribbons, hats, bonnets, kid gloves, embroidery, fancy goods and notions generally. Hats and bonnets altered, cleaned and done over, also stamping done to order. Reader, she respectfully solicits your patronage. may2-4t

A funeral sermon of the late Rev. D. P. Lowary was delivered in the Presbyterian Church of this place on last Sunday, by the Rev. Kerr, of Allegheny, an old friend of the deceased. There was a large attendance, and the services were solemn and deeply interesting. Mrs. Lowary and her daughter Maggie, having come from Washington, were present.

Hair Dressing.—Those who wish to have hair cutting, shampooning, etc., done at their residences can be accommodated, and have the work neatly executed by calling on J. W. Williams, now located in the basement of Quay's block Beaver, Pa. may2-2t

Swiss walking shoe at Hertzog & Beam's.

It is said that the late E. P. Kuhn had his life insured for $5,000, and that Mrs. Kuhn will draw the amount, the policy being in her name. There was a rumor that his life was insured for double that amount, but, we believe, it was not well founded.

As the purchase of a Sewing Machine is of may be an act for a life-time, care should be taken in selecting one that time and use have proven to be the best. Time tries all things. "Use only furnishes the final test." Opinions of the skillful may be of value, but time is needed to confirm them. While the Singer Sewing Machine Company has given the public the finest fruits of inventive genius, they have guarded it from a multitude of traps. Attachments have been added for various purposes, but it has kept free from all useless complications. Simplicity of parts, and adaptation to the widest range of work has been the constant aim.

Instead of boasting of a variety of useless stitches and movements, it claims to make but One Kind of Stitch, and that with the Fewest Movements Possible. Hence the Machine may run constantly for twenty years, or a life-time, and work just as well as when new.

R. STRAW & Co., No. 10 Sixth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. april25-3m

The weather begins to look promising; the trees are almost covered with foliage, the grass is growing finely, and many fruit trees are in bloom. Nature is beautiful at this season, and all life is full of joy. An eternal spring would be a gay paradise, and if the gates were ajar, and admission free, there would be quite a rush for places, we think.

S. & J. Snellenburg, New Brighton, are selling an unusual number of gentlemen's suits at the present time. We have been in Beaver, recently, a number of spring suits, fresh from their establishment. They keep on hand the best of goods, and strive to give entire satisfaction to all their customers. Call and examine their stock, and see how neatly they can dress you up, at a trifling cost, too.

PRIMARY ELECTIONS.

In accordance with the rules of the party, the Republicans of Beaver county will meet at the usual places of holding elections, on Saturday, the 31st day of May, and vote for candidates for nomination for the offices below named:

One person for Assembly;
One person for Prothonotary;
One person for Treasurer;
One person for Commissioner;
One person for Poor House Director;
One person for Jury Commissioner;
One person for Auditor;
Two persons for Trustees of Academy.

They will also elect members of the County Committee as follows:

Big Beaver tp	2	Independence tp	1
Beaver boro	2	Industry tp	1
Borough tp	1	Marion tp	1
Bridgewater boro	2	Mcoure dist	1
Brighton tp	1	Moon tp	1
Baden boro	1	New Brighton, N. W.	2
Beaver Falls	4	" " M. W.	2
Chippewa tp	1	" " S. W.	2
Darlington tp	2	New Sewickly tp	2
Economy tp	1	North Sewickly tp	1
Fallston boro	1	New Galilee boro	1
Franklin tp	1	Ohio tp	2
Freedom dist	1	Patterson tp	1
Freedom boro	1	Phillipsburg boro	1
Frankfort dist	2	Pulaski tp	1
Glasgow boro	1	Raccoon tp	2
Greene tp	3	Rochester boro	3
Georgetown boro	1	Rochester tp	1
Harmony tp	1	South Beaver tp	2
Hopewell tp	2	St. Clair boro	1

The County Convention will convene at the Court House on Monday, June 2d, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

W. S. SHALLENBERGER,
Chr'n. Co. Com.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The names of the following candidates for nomination for the several offices to be filled at the ensuing October election, are placed before the Republican voters of Beaver county for their suffrages and decision at the primary elections:

Assembly.
S. J. CROSS, Rochester boro.

Prothonotary.
O. A. SMALL, Bridgewater boro.
JOHN SLENTZ, Ohio twp.
JOHN CAUGHEY, Beaver boro.
BENJ. WILDE, New Brighton boro.

Treasurer.
WILLIAM EWING, Raccoon twp.
JAMES H. MANN, New Brighton boro.
H. W. SEELY, Rochester boro.
JAMES TODD, Raccoon twp.
Lt. S. A. JOHNSTON, Borough twp.

Commissioner.
JAMES BRITTAIN, Greene twp.
JAMES PETERS, Hanover twp.
GEO. W. SHRODES, Moon twp.

Poor House Director.
SAMUEL McMANAMY, Economy twp.
GEORGE TEETS, New Sewickly twp.

Jury Commissioner.
JOHN H. BEIGHLEY, Rochester, twp.
JOHN WILSON, Chippewa twp.

Auditor.
S. N. WARRICK, South Beaver twp.
WM. B. THORNBURG, Raccoon twp.
JOSEPH F. CULBERTSON, South Beaver tp.

Trustees of Academy.
R. S. IMBRIE, Beaver boro.

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLICAN PRIMARY MEETINGS.

SECTION 1. Candidates for the various offices shall be nominated by a direct vote of the Republican party by ballot.

SEC. 2. All who claim to be, and are recognized as members of the Republican party, legally entitled to vote at the ensuing October election, and residents of the election district where they propose to vote at the primary election, and minors who are indentified with the party, and who will be full age at the next ensuing election, shall be entitled to vote for candidates for the various offices to be filled at such election.

SEC. 3. Candidates for the respective offices shall announce themselves as such in at least one county paper, for two weeks before the primary election, and thereby pledge themselves to abide the result of the nomination

SEC. 4. The primary meeting for nominating candidates shall be held at the usual place of holding primary meetings in each district on the last Saturday in May in each year, and shall be opened at 2 o'clock, P. M., except in districts where the population exceeds two thousand, they shall be opened at 10 A. M., and close in the township at 7 o'clock, P. M., and in the boroughs at 8 o'clock P. M.

SEC. 5. The Republican electors present at the time for opening the election, shall elect *viva voce* one of said electors as Judge, and two of said electors as Clerks to hold said election and discharge the duties incumbent on such officers, under these regulations: said clerks to keep a correct list of the names of the persons voting.

SEC. 6. The electors of each district shall also at the same time and place, elect by ballot, as aforesaid, one person as a member of the County Committee the ensuing year for every 100 or fraction of 100 Republican votes cast at the last preceding October election.

SEC. 7. After the polls are closed the officers of the election shall correctly count the votes cast for each candidate and for the member or members of the County Committee, and shall duly certify the same, over their signatures, and such certificates, together with the list of voters and tally papers, also certified by the officers, shall be carefully sealed in an envelope addressed to the Chairman of the Republican County Committee, which envelope, together with a certificate for the members elect for their election as members of the County Committee, then be delivered before 8 o'clock, A. M., on the Monday following such election, by the Judge or one of the Clerks aforesaid, to the person who had been elected a member of the County Committee, or either of them, where there are more than one in the same district.

In case the member of the County Committee elect is unable to discharge the duties as such, he may appoint a substitute *pro tem.*

SEC. 8. The members elect of the County Committee shall assemble at the Court House, in Beaver, on the Monday following said election, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and shall be called to order by the Chairman of the County Committee, or in his absence, by the Secretary, who shall preside as a temporary Chairman for organization, and to whom Committeemen shall deliver their certificates of election as members.

When a roll of members shall have been made, they shall elect one of their number as President and two Secretaries. The returns of the election for candidates shall then be delivered to the President, which he, aided by the Chairman of the County Committee, shall open and announce therefrom, the number of votes returned for each candidate, to be recorded by the Secretaries; which being done, and the votes carefully counted, the persons having received the highest number of votes shall be declared the nominees, and the result shall be ordered to be published in all the party papers of the county.

SEC 9 Any two or more persons having an equal number of votes for the same office shall be balloted for by the County Committee, and the person receiving the highest number of votes shall be the nominee.

SEC. 10. A majority of the County Committee on being satisfied of fraud in the returns or otherwise, of any election district, may reject the vote of such district to the extent of fraud committed.

SEC. 11. The County Committee shall appoint all Congressional and Legislative conferees, and all delegates to National and State Conventions.

SEC. 12. Immediately after declaring nominees for the ensuing election, the members of the County Committee shall proceed to permanently organize, by electing one of their number as Chairman, a Secretary and a Treasurer, and the appointment of seven of their number as an Executive Committee, for the ensuing year.

SEC. 13. Any candidate who may wish to contest a nomination, must give notice thereof to the Chairman of the County Committee within fifteen days after the meeting of the County Convention.

SEC. 14. The Chairman of the County Committee shall be the custodian of all the primary election return papers.

At a meeting of the Republican Executive Committee on Wednesday, the following important resolutions were adopted which provides for a change in our system of nominating candidates. The resolutions explain themselves and to their consideration we ask the careful attention of Republicans so that they can act upon the matter intelligently at the primary meetings on the 31st inst.

WHEREAS, The present system of making nominations is believed to be unsatisfactory to a majority of Republican voters of the county, because fraught with manifest injury to the party by concentrating too much power in the larger boroughs enabling candidates, in some instances, to secure a nomination by a small plurality vote of the county electors, and

WHEREAS, It is right and proper that the Republican voters of the county should express by their ballots, their approval of this contemplated change in making nominations before it shall take effect, therefore

Resolved, That we submit to a vote of the party at the primary elections on the 31st, inst., the following amendment, which, if approved, shall take effect in the nominating convention of 1874, viz: "That in case no one candidate shall receive a majority of all the votes cast, then the nomination for said office shall be made by the convention.

Resolved, That the requsite number of tickets be printed and distributed for the amendment and against the amendment respectively, and the tickets balloted be counted, and return made in accordance with the rules of the party governing the nomination of candidates.

Resolved, That the foregoing proceedings be published in the Republican papers of the county.

To the Lady Readers of the Radical.—The fair readers of this journal have likely all their favorite place for supplying themselves with that all interesting and absorbing article of fashionable dress which is considered the most difficult and finishing of a lady's toilet, we mean *Millinery*, a Hat or a Bonnet. To those ladies in doubt where to find the right place, to get their Millinery done in the most fashionable and *reliable* style, at the least cost, we would say go to Mrs. J. H. Bence, 3d street, Beaver, she is one of the most favorably known *Practical* Milliners in our county, and to her numerous friends and patrons, it is not necessary to say this, but to those who are strangers in our midst, they cannot do better than to give Mrs. Bence a trial. Mr. J. H. Bence has just returned from New York City, where he has made such arrangements as will secure us the styles, in Beaver, on the same day as they are out in New York. It is an established fact that at this establishment, Hats, Bonnets, Ribbons, French Flowers, Silk Scarfs, Hosiery, Kid Gloves (Alexandre's best,) Corsets, Veil stuffs Hair goods, Men's shirts, and other articles to numerous to mention here, can be bought as cheap as at the lowest price house in Pittsburgh. A word to the wise is sufficient, give her an early call at her new and more commodious place, nearly opposite the well known old stand, Third street, Beaver, Pa. may9 2t

Early Rose Potato Seed.—H. C. & S. R. Patterson have for sale cheap at their store, on Tank Street, Beaver Falls, one hundred bushels of choice Early Rose Potatoes for seed. tf

American Sunday-School Union.—An unusually large and intelligent audience crowded the Academy of Music, Philadelphia, May 6th, 1873, to attend the 49th Anniversary of the American Sunday-School Union.

The several speakers ably advocated the importance of the Sunday School work, as having a vital bearing upon the destinies of our country, and the world; alluding to the admirable adaption of the means employed by the American Sunday-School Union to confer these blessings upon remote and destitute regions, not reached by the Church in its denominational capacity.

These points are further illustrated by the abstract of the Forty-Ninth Annual Report, which shows that 996 new schools have been established at points where none existed before; that in these there are 5384 voluntary laborers employed in teaching the great truths of the Bible to 39,735 children and youth. In addition to this, 2886 other Sunday Schools have been aided by visits from the missionaries, and grants of books and other requisites—these contain 19,361 teachers, 165,064 scholars; 13,023 families having been religiously visited; 9426 copies of the Sacred Scriptures have been circulated, and grants of library books and periodicals, to the amount of $13,565 24, made.

The Society reports an important work among the Freedmen of the South—its agency being of incalculable value, as the masses of these people find that the only time for religious and other instruction is on the Sabbath. To support themselves and their families consuming every hour of the week day. It is also pushing out its missionaries to the newly settling territories in the Rocky Mountains, the work on the Pacific Coast being already prosecuted with vigor.

A significant feature of the report is the intelligence from its "Foreign Committee," that France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Central America, Mexico, and Brazil, are occupied by Sunday School workers, and that a commencement is made in Japan. The future opens gloriously, and with adequate means for carrying forward the work, there seems literally no limit to the good to be accomplished by the American Sunday-School Union.

FRENCH walking shoe at Hertzog & Beam's.

Short Stories for Short Folks.—My dear little bright eyes, be they black or blue, brown or grey, the spring has come, and I know how glad you are. I know you have been coaxing your careful, anxious mama all day to go in your bare feet, to hunt your straw hat for you, your hoop and ball, rattling the marbles in your pockets, shouting around the house and making a noise generally. Now just sit down and wait. If the robins are here, and the violets and the green grass, Miss Spring has not opened the the door wide open yet. There must be a good many dark clouds, some rain, and maybe snow, before you can kick those battered up boots from off those little restless feet. That is a lesson you have yet to learn—*to wait.* The time seems very long, doesn't it, when you are waiting for your corn to pop, or your taffy to cool, or for Johnny White, who promised to come and play ball with you? But when you did wait, not very patiently perhaps, and not without many looks out at the door, he came, or your corn did pop, or your taffy cool, all your fussing did not do any good, did it? Speaking of taffy makes me think of a little boy named Harry, who made some one rainy day, and put it on the porch to cool. He was a very patient little fellow, and he thought he would wait just 15 minutes by the clock before he would run out to see it. So he took a fairy book and commenced to read, growing so interested in it he read for a long time. By-and-by, it must have been an hour, he thought of his taffy, and rushed out with his mouth fixed to taste it, and to his dismay and utter bewilderment, found the pan empty and *it all gone.* But where? Not by fairy hands, he thought, for they do not come in day light. Hearing a snorting, agonizing noise he turned his head, and there was Carlo, his dog, nose, teeth, paws and back just deluged with the sticky, missing taffy, and the more he would jump and howl in his rage to rid himself of the adhesive taffy, the more it would stick in his paws and ears, and his efforts to extricate it from his teeth made Harry laugh until the tears rolled down his cheeks. His laughter brought out the household, and there I leave them all in high amusement at Carlo's funny capers, and in leaving them leave you also, my little bright eyes. Fondly,

YOUR AUNT.

We call attention to the new advertisement of Eisner & Phillips, in another column. We visited the sales room of this gentlemenly firm recently, and were surprised at their large and splendid stock of ready made clothing, which they are now offering for sale. One can purchase any kind of a suit of them from the cheap every-day to the most expensive. Their prices are low, and their goods are made to satisfy their customers. If you wish a suit, cut in the neatest and latest style, and got up in the best possible workmanship manner, that will please you as often as you wear it, then go to Eisner and Philips, corner of 5th Avenue and Wood street, Pittsburgh, and purchase it. Tell them THE RADICAL sent you, and you will get a good bargain.

Resolutions of Respect.—The following resolutions were passed by Occidental Lodge No. 720 I. O. of O. F., on Friday evening May the 9th.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, the Creator and Ruler of the Universe, to remove from our midst our beloved brother, E. P. Kuhn, Esq., and as it becomes us to bow in humble submission to the will of the Father who doeth all things well; therefore

Resolved, That while we lament the loss of our genial and enterprising brother, we are comforted by the hope that our loss is his gain, and that though dead, he yet lives.

Resolved, That in the death of our brother, the community in which he lived, the friends with whom he associated, as well as our order to which he was strongly attached, and in which he was highly honored and beloved, have suffered a severe loss which must necessarily be deeply felt.

Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved widow and children of our brother our heartfelt sympathies, and commend them to the kind Providence, that watches over those in sorrow and binds up the broken hearts.

Resolved, That our lodge, in token of respect to our brother, be draped in mourning, and the members wear the usual badge for the usual number of days.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the county papers, and a copy of them be presented to the family of our departed brother.

SMITH CURTIS,
A. G. WHITE,
SAMUEL A. JOHNSON. } Com.

HERTZOG & BEAM successors to Umstead & Hertzog, fancy boot and shoe manufacturers and dealers, Broadway New Brighton.

Decoration Committee.—On the 30th of May, 1872, while delivering an address to the soldiers and citizens assembled in the Court House, preparatory to visiting the cemeteries of this place, and strewing the graves of deceased soldiers with flowers, the late Rev. D. P. Lowary, moved that a committee composed of the following persons, be then and there appointed to take charge of the decoration services on the 30th of May, 1873, viz:

Milton Lawrence, Marmaduke Wilson, Joseph C. Wilson, John Graebing, Sr., and John F. Dravo, on part of citizens.

J. Weyand, Eben Allison, J. H. Cunningham, W. Tallon, James Darragh, on part of soldiers.

We are requested to state that the above committees will meet at the *Argus* office in Beaver, on Saturday evening, May 17th, 1873, at 7 P. M. to make the necessary arrangements to begin the work assigned them.

There was an effort made by some of the creditors of James Duncan, James Duncan & Co., Duncan & Edgar, Ira B. Duncan and Robert B. Edgar, at a meeting in New Brighton on the 8th inst., to prevent the above debtors being forced into bankruptcy, and instead to place the matter for adjustment in the hands of Judge Wilson and Wm. Henry, and Benjamin Wilde, Esq., assignees. The course of bankruptcy is slow, and it was believed that the above gentlemen, acting under State laws, could adjudicate the business with greater dispatch and at much less expense. It is not known yet what will be done.

List of Grand Jurors for June Term '73:

John McFall, Glasgow boro; Charles A Griffin, Beaver boro; T W Anderson, Big Beaver tp; John Conkle, South Beaver tp; Adam Best, New Brighton boro; Charles Baker, New Sewickley tp; William Myers, Beaver boro; H B Ewing, Beaver Falls boro; John B Potter, Moon tp; Thomas Barnes, Freedom boro; James Miller, Beaver Falls boro; James Nugent, Beaver Falls boro; Sylvester Bradshaw, Chippewa tp; Sampson S McDaniel, Marion tp; Joseph White, Beaver boro; John R Blackmore, Beaver boro; William Laughlin, Greene tp; James Brown, Rochester boro; J H Eckhert, Moon tp; Thomas J Moore, Ohio tp; John Whitla, New Brighton boro; Casper Cobb, Beaver Falls boro; Anthony Barnet, Pulaski tp; James McDonald, Greene tp.

LIST OF PETIT JURORS FOR JUNE TERM, '73.

Joseph Alexander, New Brighton boro; John Armstrong, Brighton tp; William Briggs, Industry tp; Asa Bruce, Beaver Falls boro; Abraham Bently, New Brighton boro; James Beaty, South Beaver tp; William Bryan, Freedom boro; William Barclay, Beaver boro; Rufus P Covert, Fallston boro; Joseph Culbertson, South Beaver tp; John D Coffin, Rochester boro; William Caldwell, Ohio tp; James M Denning, Beaver Falls boro; A J Diamond, New Brighton boro; William B Duff, Darlington tp; Adam Freshcorn, North Sewickley tp, Jacob Figley, Hopewell tp; John Funkhouser, North Sewickley tp; John Furgeson, Phillipsburg boro; Robert Gilmore, Bridgewater boro; W F Garber, North Sewickley tp; Harrison Graham, Moon tp; J A Inglies, Raccoon tp; William Irons, J L Johnston, Industry tp; Thompson Jackson North Sewickley tp; James S Knowels, Beaver Falls boro; Henry Kenedy, Raccoon tp; W A Laird, Beaver boro; Jesse McGaffick, Brighton tp; S A McGowen, New Brighton boro; George W McCartney, Darlington tp; James McGeary, Pulaski tp; James H Melvin, Hookstown boro; Dennis McDonald, New Sewickley tp; Daniel Miller, Bridgewater boro; Robert Newton, Beaver Falls boro; Jacob Pasmer New Sewickley tp; David Ramsey, Hanover tp; James M Runyan, North Sewickley tp; John Smart, Darlington tp; John Sterling, Beaver Falls boro; B F Scott, Rochester boro; Bazzil Swearingen, Greene tp; John Thompson, Big Beaver tp; James Trimble, Hookstown boro; James Torrence, Greene tp; John L Wolf, New Sewickley tp.

General Assembly.—The General Assemply of the Presbyterian Church met yesterday in Baltimore, and is composed of about six hundred commissioners—ministers and elders

The Assembly met in Baltimore a quarter of a century ago. Since then the two "Branches" have united. The Southern Presbyteries since the War have remained separate. The Assembly represents 166 Presbyteries, 4 700 churches, 4,500 ordained ministers, 500,000 communicants (an increase during the year of about 13,000 souls) and attendants of about 2,000,000. The benevolent contributions of the year are over ten millions of dollars. Its Foreign Missions are on every Continent, its Home Missions are extending in every State and Territory of the Union. It is sustaining schools and colleges for the Freedmen, and has several academies among the Indian tribes.

The friends of Woman's suffrage met in New York on the 6th of May, and among the destinguished speakers present was Mrs. Elizabeth S. Bladen, of Philadelphia, a lady of fine accomplishments, who can not fail to win her way to public favor. She posesses ability of a superior order which has been trained by hard study and considerable experience, until now she is thoroughly prepared to take her place on the rostrum and to cope with the enimies of Woman's cause as well as to encourage its friends. Her addresses exhibit profound study, and frequently overflow with such irresistable and inimitable humor that her audiences are convulsed with laughter. Her manner as a speaker is pleasing, her thought instructive and appropriate, and when ever she lectures she gives the impression of a cultivated, earnest and noble woman engaged in a cause worthy of her noblest efforts. She has just entered upon her work and we should not be surprised if she naturally occupied a very prominent position hereafter in the battle of Woman's rights.

The Rev. Joseph Moffett, pastor of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, Darlington, Pa., sailed for Europe upon the new steamship "Victoria," Saturday the 10th of May, in company with his brother, pastor of the Second Reformed Presbyterian Church, City of Brooklyn, N. Y. He goes to visit his relations and to recruit his health; and intends making an extended trip throughout Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent of Europe. His congregation and session have kindly consented to his absence for a short time.

We wish the young gentleman a happy trip and speedy return to Beaver county.

College Notes.—The Lecture this week is to be by the President. Subject. "Atmospheric Pressure," illustrated by experiments with the Air Pump. The exercises of the Society, Friday evening last, was of an unusually interesting character. Friday evening the exercises are by "The Young Folks." Next week commences the half term. The building is being pushed rapidly forward that the new Hall may be ready for dedication at Commencement. Subject for debate (this Thursday evening,) Resolved, "That the works of nature are more attractive to men than those of art."

EDITOR RADICAL—Please withdraw my name from the list of candidates for Auditor, as it has become uncertain whether I will be in the county next winter to attend to the duties of the office in case I were nominated and elected.

J. N. CALHOON.

The great clothing store of Eisner & Phillips, corner of 5th Avenue and Wood streets, Pittsburgh, is one of the largest and finest in the city, and their extensive stock of all kinds of clothing is a sight to see. You can get suits to order or ready made there that can't be excelled either in quality, style or price. Call and see for yourself.

An Act to increase the pay of jurors in this commonwealth.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That from and after the passage of this act the pay of jurors in this commonwealth shall be two dollars a day, with mileage as now allowed by law: *Provided*, That the provisions of this act shall not apply where the pay of jurors is now fixed by law at more than two dollars per day.

Approved—the 28th day of February, A. D., 1873. J. F. HARTRANFT.

HOOKSTOWN, May 8, 1873.

ED. RADICAL:—Thomas Moore, Postmaster, one of our best citizens, was married to Miss Mary Langfitt, an estimable young lady of this place on the 6th inst., and having known both of the parties to this happy contract as worthy and useful members of society, we ask the privilege of noticeing the event as one of more than usual interest in the columns of the widely read RADICAL. May their united fortunes float smoothly along life's sterm and be a source of continued felicity.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Medical Blunders.

From the period when surgeons applied their salves to weapons instead of wounds to the present wide-awake age, the medical profession has often unwittingly taken side with Disease in its conflicts with the human system. Even yet, in spite of the teachings of centuries of experience, some physicians believe in depleting their patients, already seriously exhausted by sickness, with powerful evacuants, emetics, salivants, cantharidal plasters, or the lancet. But, providentially, public intelligence is ahead of these medical fossils, who belong, of right, to the era of the Crusades! That powerful ally of nature in its warfare with the causes of sickness, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, has opened the eyes of the masses to the paramount importance of increasing the vital strength of the body when menaced by disease. They understand that when the atmospheric conditions are adverse to health, it is wise to reinforce the system with a wholesome tonic and stimulant, and thus enable it to combat and repel the depressing influence of an inclement temperature. If the constitutional and animal powers were always thus recruited in the presence of danger, the mortality from consumption, bronchitis, chronic rheumatism, &c., would be much less than it is now. The causes which produce croups, colds, quinsey, diptheria and catarrh seldom affect a strong and active vital system; and of all vitalizing preparations, Hostetter's Bitters has proved the most efficient. It is not claimed that this standard tonic is a specific for lung and throat maladies, as it is for dyspepsia, liver complaint and intermitents, but it is unhesitatingly asserted that it is the best known safeguard against all the atmospheric elements of disease. may2-1m

MARRIED.

LITTELL—MORROW—At the residence of James Berry, Esq., McKeesport, Pa., May 8th inst., by Rev. A. Dilworth, of Orrville Ohio, assisted by Rev. James M. Shields, of Beaver, Pa. Mr. Richard W. Littell, of Darlington, Pa., and Miss Ria M Morrow of Beaver, Pa.

MOORE—LANGFITT—In Pittsburg, on the 6th inst., by Rev. A. H. Calvert of Allegheny, Mr. T. D. Moore and Miss Mary Langfitt, both of Hookstown, Pa.

HISTORY OF THE BEAVER VALLEY.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

BEAVER VALLEY, April, 1873.

[Paper No. 10.]

THE ROCHESTER OF TO-DAY

is a pleasantly situated borough of over 2,000 inhabitants, and in point of location, the varied character of its scenery, and advantageous location for business, is unexcelled. The older and more business portion of the town is located on a flat forming the banks of the Ohio river and skirting at points on the Beaver river. Here the manufactories and shops are found making music by their incessant activity and the buzz and hum of the machinery. Running back from the river, are the hill sides, upon which are built the homes, churches, etc., well out of the rush and bustle of the business marts. As already mentioned, the town, presents from the elevated points of Beaver, a scene singularly beautiful. The picturesqueness of its scenery is finely supplemented by the tasty and really beautiful little homes that cover the hill sides.

From portions of Rochester, some very fine scenes are afforded and will repay the trip to see them. Quite an interesting view is presented up the Beaver valley, with its quaint, old-fashioned houses set in among the more modern, and the winding course of the river with its old bridges and busy manufactories. A good view is also had of the space of country across and up the Ohio, and in every direction, the scenery is overshadowed and guarded by the beautiful hills, and the waters beside them. As already intimated, the business of Rochester is quite extensive, indeed much more so than shown on the surface by the number of business houses. The part of the town most easily utilized for business purposes, in factories, stores, &c., is taken up with the two lines of railroad running through it. Taking first the shops and factories, there are presented to us two wagon shops, owned by Wallace and Boyd & Shaw respectively; Ernest Degin's candle and soap factory, already favorably known to the trade; Henry Lapp's furniture shop; W. H. Marshall's marble shop and James Whitefield's sash and door factory. In mills we have Oatman & Co.'s steam saw mill and three first-class planing mills belonging to M. Miller & Co., Miller & Farrand, and Scott, Boyle & Williams. These several industries seem to be doing a thriving business, and add much to the activity and trade of the town, giving employment to several hands, and, in their line, turning out goods of first-class quality.

THE LARGER MANUFACTORIES.

In addition to these there are three manufactories of a larger scale in operation. The foundry of J. J. Anderson & Co., employing now some eight hands, is doing a very fine business, principally in railroad castings, etc. This establishment was removed from Bridgewater in the year 1865, then owned by J. J. Anderson & Sons, since which time Captain J. K. Buckley and James Homiley, Esq., have joined it. The "Superior Coffin and Burial Casket Works" were established in the year 1871, and are now in the hands of Messrs. Algeo, Scott & Co. They are doing a large business in their line, making walnut, rosewood and imitation rosewood coffins and caskets of a very superior quality. They make about 350 coffins and caskets per week, and have in employ seventy-six hands. "The Rochester Tumbler Company" is doing also quite an extensive business in making all kinds of tumblers for table, bar use and jelly tumblers. They make as fine quality, both as regards workmanship and quality of metal, as is made in the country. Their works are well and substantially constructed, and very convenient in all respects. The works are well supplied by water from the Ohio river by a pump, which throws sixty gallons of water per minute, and are well prepared for emergencies. They have a well of drinking water in the works, which is claimed to be a very superior mineral water, and possessing great medicinal properties. Seventy-five hands are employed. These three works alone are quite an addition to the town, and doing as large a business as they are, add very materially to the prosperity of the place, and open the way for other works and factories.

Pendleton Bro. & Co., have quite an extensive fire brick works and turn out a first class article. The National Plow Manufactory, now quiet, at one time did an extensive business, but has for some time been suspended. There are twenty-five stores in the town, running from the modest cake shop to the largest of dry goods establishments. It is not supposable that any additions in this line are needed.

Among the very best of the stores, we notice that of which Hon. S. J. Cross is a partner. Mr. Cross, recently elected to the Legislature from this county, has been largely instrumental in promoting the interests of his home town. He has been actively engaged in business here for some years, has done much to advance the interests of the town and deserves well at the hands of our people. Several hotels are in full blast in the town, but none of as good class as Rochester ought to have. They may be well conducted, but the principal ones are dingy looking affairs, and rather repulse than attract travelers. Judging from the business done by the number in existence, there certainly is room for a first-class house, which should receive large patronage. Two banking houses are prospering, one under the proprietorship of Messrs. Jno. Conway & Co., which has not long been in existence, and the other Messrs. Speyerer & McDonald, carried on by H. J. Speyerer, Cashier, a very clever young gentleman, who will no doubt make the house a success.

PROFESSIONAL AND SPIRITUAL.

The professions are well represented by gentlemen and ladies of culture and skill in their callings. Miss S. Platt, of New Brighton, is the professional at the head of the public schools, and under her superintendence it is a success in every way. The school edifice is a credit to the people, and meets the present wants for the educational training of the youth. Among the churches we have the Episcopal, M. E. German, Lutheran, First German Evangelical Lutheran and Methodist Episcopal, each endeavoring to gain a permanent hold on the hearts of the people. They deserve success, and it is to be hoped will succeed in expelling the evils that curse the town and are a barrier to its real substantial progress and growth. I think that it may be truthfully said of this town, that it is an energetic, busy, aggressive one, and is not likely to go backwards in any of its enterprises. Its residences are on the whole good, and will compare favorably with other towns of like size. There does not seem to be much attempt at architectural display or finished work. In the region of the station house, many of the buildings are positively disgraceful to a town of as much "get up" as there is in this one. There is no good reason why some of the squalid, dirty looking shanties about should remain so. More imposing and finer looking structures would add to the beauty of the streets, and at the same time be of more benefit to the owners. Water street presents a better appearance in the line of creditable dwellings and business houses, and has no reason to be ashamed of many of the houses.

The hill and slopes probably have the best class of clean, well shaped houses. As soon as the line of the railroad is left, there is an improvement observable. But the enterprise and spirit of the place will not long be content with a poor class of houses, and improvements may be expected as the business increases. There is much available space for beautiful home sites, and that, too, out of the smoke and dust along the railroads. There is also ample room for a large number of factories along the line of the river. There is no water-power, but there are all needed facilities for the use of steam. Business may be established here that will give employment to hundreds more of men and women, who would be an honor to the town. A new station-house is certainly needed. The low, old murky-looking affair that now answers for that purpose, has long ago seen its day. It is positively a disgrace, a blot on the fair features of the town, and ought to be removed and a new one built. With new and commodious railroad buildings, it may be that property-holders would be incited to renovate and improve their own property. The improvement of the whole of Railroad street, by the railroads and citizens, is urgently needed to make fair a very finely located part of the town.

THE ADVANTAGES OF ROCHESTER.

Rochester has the elements to make a large and prosperous river town. The railroad facilities are unexcelled, leading into four different parts of the country westward and northward, beside the direct connection with Pittsburgh. The Ohio river gives a good outlet to the South, thus placing the town in easy reach of the best parts of our country. Running westward there is a large scope of territory that has no outlet except by railroad travel for several miles, and then to reach the lower ports or eastward must pass through Rochester. Why Rochester and contiguous valley towns do not control the business in this fine section of country must ever remain a wonder. On the line of the railroad, to Erie, New Castle, only twenty miles distant, has grown to be a city, and is rapidly increasing. She has large iron mills, and men who are not afraid to give vent to their energy. It is hard to see wherein New Castle has a tithe of the advantages that Rochester has, and yet one is a city and the other very far from it. In all the points that make material progress, they are found here. It is true there is not the advantage of ores immediately at hand, but there is, on the other hand, all facilities for getting it if needed. Fuel is cheap—need not cost more than the same quality in the city of Pittsburgh—and, added to this, there is a good and constantly increasing market for all kinds of manufactured goods, and there is no reason why we should look to other places to supply us.

One of Rochester's greatest needs is the improvement of the Ohio river navigation. It is entirely too uncertain as it is to make a reliable route for traffic and travel. With proper improvements, it is easily seen that the town would control a large extent of country in its river business. There is no other point in Beaver county, or at any other place, where the port would be convenient for the counties north and west of us, which are now entered by the lines of railroad north and west.

But probably Rochester's greatest need is a class of more energetic business men and capital.

There are some enterprising men in the town, men who have worked hard and will work hard in the future for the advancement of their town, but the number is not large enough to meet the wants of the place. Put on those flats and hills the men and capital that other towns not far off have, and it would eclipse anything that the valley has ever seen. In saying in this letter what has been noted down, it is not to be supposed that a fraction of what Rochester is and may be has been touched or spoken of. To say all that could be said, would trespass the limits of a few letters, but opportunity may be had again, to speak of one other pressing want of the town, which cannot hear be dwelt upon, and that is its consolidation with others of its neighbor towns.

BEAVER.

THE REASONING SCHOOLMASTER.

A REAL CHARACTER—BY WILLIAM JERDAN.

The master of our school was an eccentic pedagogue, very learned, we thought, very formal, as we saw, very severe, as we felt; and among his eccentricities there was none more laughable and cryable than his manner of inflicting punishment. It was a maxim with him that justice should not only be done, but acknowledged; and thus such scenes as the following were of frequent occurrence:

Pedagogue—John Smith?

John—Here, sir

Ped.—Come from your "here" hither. [John moves slowly and reluctantly to the rostrum.] John Smith, you have been guilty of throwing stones, which I forbade. [John hangs his head disconsolately.]] John Smith it is of no use looking sorrowful now, you should have thought of sorrow before you committed the offence [reaching down his cane.] You are aware, John Smith, that those who do evil must be punished; and you, John, must therefore be punished. Is it not so?

John—Oh, sir, I will never do it again.

Ped.—I hope you will not; but as you forget the prohibition when left to your unassisted memory, the smart of the remembrance now to be administered will be more likely to prevent any relapse in future; hold out your hand. [Whack.]

John—Oh, sir! Oh, sir! I will never do it again.

Ped.—I hope not; hold out your hand again. [Whack, and a screech from John.] Now, John, you begin to perceive the consequence of disobedience.

John—Oh, yes, sir—enough sir, enough sir!

Ped.—By no means, John. You are somewhat convinced of your error, but not yet sensible of the justice of your punishment, and the quantam due to you. Hold out your other hand [whack and scream.]

John—Mercy, sir, I will never—[blubbering.]

Ped.—It is all for your good, John; hold out your left hand again. Even handed justice! Why don't you do as you're bid, sir, eh? [A slash across the shoulders.]

John—Oh! oh!

Ped.—That's a good boy! [Whack on the hand again.] That's a good boy! [Whack.] Now, John, you feel that it is all for your good?

John—Oh, no, sir—oh, no! it is very bad, sir, very sore.

Ped.—Dear me, John. Hold out again, sir. I must convince you that it is justice, and all for your own good. [A rain of stripes on hands and back, John bellowing all the while.] You must feel that it is for your good, my boy!

John—Oh, yes, sir—oh, ye-s-s-s-s.

Ped.—That's a good lad; you're right again.

John—It is all for my good, sir; it is *all* for my good.

Ped.—Indeed it is, my dear. There! [A whack, whack.] Now thank me John. [John hesitates, whach, whack.]

John—Ah, ah! thank you, sir;—thank you very much. I will never do it; thank you sir. Oh, sir, th-a-a-nks.

Ped.—That's a dear good boy. Now you may go to your place, and sit down and cry as much as you wish, but without making a noise. And then you must learn your lesson. And, John, you will not forget my orders again. You will be grateful for the instruction I have bestowed upon you. You will feel that justice is a great and certain principle. You will feel it, John. You will see, also, how much your companions may be benefitted by your example. Go and sit down; there's a good boy. John, there are punishments in this school more disgraceful and severe than that you have just undergone.

John, bowing—Yes, sir,—thank ye, sir. —*Bentley's Miscel.*

A SAN FRANCISCO paper recently headed its leading editorial, "The truth for a change."

THE new Gardner gun, which combines both magazine and breech loader, fires twenty-seven shots in sixty-three seconds.

A SHOP window in New York displays a patent life-preserving mattress floating in a cistern of water, and having on it a family of dolls arranged to represent persons who have been shipwrecked.

WHY is dancing like new milk? Because it strengthens the calves.

THE web of our life is of a mingled yarn, good and ill together; our virtues would be proud, if our faults whipped them not; and our crimes would despair, if they were not cherished by our virtues.

New Advertisements.

JAMES CALDWELL & CO.

Invite special attention to their

NEW STOCK

OF

WINTER GOODS,

JUST OPENED.

IRISH AND FRENCH POPLINS,

REPPS AND VELOURS,

CASSIMERES.

DRA DE FRANC MERINOS,

EMPRESS CLOTHS AND SATEENS

All the new shades.

BLACK ALPACAS AND MOHAIR LUSTRES,

BLACK SILK WARP CASHMERES,

EMPRESS CLOTHS AND MERINOS.

BLACK SILKS,

A very large stock of all the best makes.

A LARGE STOCK OF

FANCY DRESS SILKS

At $1 per yard.

PONSON CELEBRATED

BLACK MANTILLA VELVETS,

Black and Colored Velvets for Trimming, &c.,

BLACK SILK VELVET SACQUES, CLOAKS AND POLONAISE,

CLOTH CLOAKS AND SACQUES

In great varfety.

A large stock of Fashionable Furs, in medium and fine quality.

BLACK GUIPUE LACES, BLACK THREAD LACES, BERTHAS AND CAPES.

Blankets and Flannels,

CLOTH AND CASSIMERES

The above stock comprises the

FINEST IN THE CITY,

Which we offer at the lowest market prices.

118 & 120 FEDERAL STREET,

Allegheny City, Penna.

dec13 4m

G. L. EBERHART, Attorney at Law. W. L. BEDISON, Notary Public.

EBERHART & BEDISON,

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENTS AND REAL ESTATE BROKERS,

NEW BRIGHTON, BEAVER CO.

Represent in Beaver County

The Travelers Life & Accident Ins. Co.

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

A SOUND STOCK COMPANY.

Assets January 1, 1873,

$2,259,945.48!

Issues both Life and Accident Policies. This company

Insures Against all kinds of Accidents.

By paying from $10 to $50 a year, an indemnity of from $5 to $50 a week during disability can be secured in case of any accident by which a man is rendered unable to attend to his usual occupation; and in the event of *death by accident* the same payments secure from $1000 to $5000 to his family.

To Mechanics, Farmers and other laboring men we especially commend the subject of Accident Insurance. A small sum paid yearly will, in the event of a crushed foot or hand, or finger, a broken leg or arm, or any disabling injury, secure a weekly income of cash sufficient to support your family until you are able to resume your work.

A little money invested in Life and Accident policies would save many a widow and orphans from misery and starvation.

MEN OF FAMILY, THINK OF IT!

feb14-3m

THE BEST AND MOST IMPROVED

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF

Safes and Vaults

ARE MADE BY THE

PITTSBURGH SAFE COMPANY

167 PENN STREET,

mar28 3m PITTSBURGH, PA.

FIFTH AVE. CLOTHING HALL,

CORNER FIFTH & MARKET STRRETS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

1873. SPRING STOCK. 1873.

Is offered lower than any other house in the city. Buyers, *Study Your Own Interest*, and examine the stock of J. HANNACH before purchasing elsewhere.

The stock comprises Men's, Boys', Youths', and Children's Clothing, at *Wholesale and Retail Prices.*

Particular attention given to Custom Work.

J. HANNACH.

☞ Bring this invitation with you. mar28-3

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

ESTATE OF JOHN EATON., DEC'D.

Letters of administration on the estate of John Eaton, late of Moon township, Beaver county, Pa., dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, residing in said township, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same to present them without delay to the undersigned for settlement.

NANCY EATON, JAMES EATON, } Adm'r

feb21-6t

Business Directory.

BEAVER.

M. & J. LAWRENCE, Physicians & Surgeons, office that formerly occupied by U. S. Revenue Assessor, Third street, Beaver, Pa. apr11-1y

THOMAS DONEHOO, M. D. Office lower door in John Border's building, Beaver, Pa. ap25tf

MILLER, J. W. Physician and Surgeon, office that formerly occupied by *Drs.* McKinny and Lawrence. Residence. Dr. McNutt's house.

DUNLAP, J. F., Attorney at Law. Office in the Court-house, Beaver, Pa. All legal business promptly attended to. my3'72-1y

PURVIS' J. H., dealer in Fancy Dry Goods, Choice Groceries, and Notions. (Specialty—Tea and Sugar,) Flour, Feed, and Wooden-ware, corner of Third and Buffalo streets, Beaver, Pa. nov10'71

ALLISON THOS., dealer in Dry Goods and Groceries, cor Third and Elk sts. jy29'70

WYNN A., dealer in Dry Goods and Groceries. Also Civil Engineer and Land Surveyor, Third street. jy29'70

CLARK J. B., dealer in Groceries and Provisions, Third street. jy29'70

SNITGER S. & CO., dealer in Groceries and Provisions, Third street.

BEACOM MRS. E. H., dealer in Millinery Goods and Trimmings, cor 3d st. and Diamond. jy29

ANDRIESSEN HUGO, dealer in Drugs and Medicines, 3d st. See advertisement. jy29'70

MOORE J., dealer in Drugs and Medicines, Third street. jy29'70

TALLON ROBERT, manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes, Third street. jy29'70

MERTZ H., manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes, Third street. jp29'70

WALTER F., Baker and Confectioner, northeast corner of the Diamond. jy29'70

ANSHUTZ O. R., dealer in Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware, Third street. jy29'70

KUHN E. P., Attorney and Counsellor at Law. Office on Third street. jy29'90

H. HICE. FRANK WILSON. H. R. MOORE.

HICE, WILSON & MOORE, Attorneys at Law. Office: Rear of the Court-house.

BRIDGEWATER.

JUBALTO'S Shady Side Photograph Gallery, Second Floor, Dunlap's corner, opposite the toll bridge. apr11-1y

MOLTER, J. C., Market street, Bridgewater, dealer in COAL from Bank at McKinley's Run. feb21'73-1y

LEVIS JOHN C., M. D., Surgeon and Physician. Office, during the day, corner Bridge and Water streets; at night at his residence on Water street. aug5'70

HURST A. C., dealer in Dry Goods, Hats and Caps, Carpets, Oil Cloths and Trimmings, Bridge street. jy29'70

STILES & CO., dealers in Groceries, Provisions and Queensware, Bridge street. jy29'70

MULHEIM B., dealer in Carpets, Oil Cloths and Variety Goods, Bridge street. jy29'70

ROCHESTER.

DONCASTER HOUSE, opposite Railroad Station, D. Wolf, Proprietor. *Pro Bono Publico.* [nov15-1y

SMITH, JOHN F., (New Store,) dealer in Groceries, Flour, Feed, Nails, Varieties and Notions, best qualities and lowest prices. New Brighton and Washington streets, Rochester. aug2,72-1y

SPEYERER & SONS, wholesale and retail dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Grain. Boat Stores, Iron, Nails. Water st. oct7'70

ROSE W. A., M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. sept23'70

OATMAN & CO., (successors to Oatman, Parsons & Kinzer) dealers in all kinds of rough and dressed lumber. se16'70

SCHROPP CHAS., manufacturer of and dealer in Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware. Roofing, spouting, &c., attended to. N. York st. se16'70

JOHNSON W. W., dealer in Carpets, Oil Cloths, Wall Paper, Window Shades, Trunks and Variety Goods, near RR depot. se16'70

STEFFLER & CLARK, proprietors of Johnson House. Good accommodations and good stables. Near RR depot. se16'70

STREIT GEORGE, manufacturer and dealer in Boots, Shoes, Slippers, &c., Water st. [se16

DAVID AUGHINBAUGH, manufacturer of Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron ware; dealer in Stoves, Tin Roofing made to order. Water st. se3'70

NEW BRIGHTON.

BON TON RESTAURANT and EATING SALOON.—Meals at all hours, table supplied with all the delicacies of the season. Prices low. William Stricklahd, corner of Falls and Broadway. sept20-1y.

CAREY G. F., general dealer in Groceries, Feed, Queensware, Glass, &c. Rags, Iron and Brass taken at highest prices. Railroad st. oct21

SIEMEN GEO. F., manufacturer of Cakes and Confectionaries. Particular attention paid to parties and wedding orders. oct7'70

GILLILAND A. D. & Co., dealers in Fancy and Domestic Dry Goods and Groceries, Broadway sept23'70

BEAVER FALLS.

TANNEY BROS., House and Sign Painting, Graining and Glazing in all their branches. Also Fresco Painting in Oil, Distemper and Water Colors. Orders executed on short notice, in the best manner and on reasonable terms. Main St., Beaver Falls, Pa. [nov29-1y.

STEVENSON & WITTISH, Land office No. 198 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa., and Beaver Falls Pa. sept23'70

KING Mrs. E., Milliner and dealer in Dry Goods, Notions, Queensware, &c. Corner Main and Baker st. sept23'70.

DUNKEL W. W., manufacturer of and dealer in Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c. Corner Race and Main st's. sept23'70

CLARK MRS. R. B., dealer in Millinery, Fancy Goods and Notions. Main st. se30'70

FREEDOM.

LOCKHART, DR. J. K. se30'70

COOPER T. L., dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, &c. se30'70

VANPORT.

T. WAGGONER, dealer in general Merchandise, Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, &c. Highest prices paid for country produce. Railroad street, Vanport. apr11.

ARIZONA DIAMONDS

SET IN

SOLID 14 KARAT GOLD,

(WARRANTED,)

WATCHES AND JEWELRY

Of Every Description.

NO. 38 FIFTH AVENUE.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

ESTATE OF JAMES M. SMITH, DECEASED.

Letters testamentary on the estate of James M. Smith, late of Beaver borough, Beaver county, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, all parties knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

J. M. SMITH, Beaver C. H.,
JAS. CHRISTY, Shippingport,
mar7-6t Executors.

NOTICE.

The co-partnership existing between Seely Osburn, Rochester, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party will settle the business of the firm. H. W. SEELY,
apr4-2t JAS. OSBURN,

FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers for sale a two horse wagon, a good double set of harness, one iron cultivator, one cutting box, all in good order.

J. C. MOLTER,
feb14-3m Market street, Bridgewater.

EGGS FOR HATCHING—

FROM PURE WHITE LEGHORN FOWLS

Price $1.50 per Dozen.

S. BEANER, Bridgewater, Beaver Co., Pa.

Directory.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

President Judge—A. W. Acheson.
Associates—Milton Lawrence.
Joseph C. Wilson.
Prothonotary—John Caughey.
Clerk of Court—John C. Hart.
Sheriff—Chamberlin White.
Register & Recorder—James I Stokes.
Treasurer—Charles P. Wallace.
Commissioners—Daniel Neely.
Samuel Torrence.
Hugh J. Marshall.
Clerk of Commissioners—John McGown.
Counsel to Commissioners—J. R. Harrah.
Coroner—Daniel Corbus.
Auditors—Jas. H. Christy.
C. H. Hoon.
C. C. Riggs.
District Attorney—J. H. McCreery.
County Surveyor—D. M. Daugherty.
Jury Commissioners—James Warnock.
Robert Potter.
Directors of the Poor—John White.
Hiram Reed.
Samuel Gibson.
Trustees of Academy—D. P. Lowary.
S. J. Cross.
John Murray.
Samuel Magaw.
Henry Hice.
Mattison Darragh.
Benj. C. Critchlow.
James M. Smith.

BEAVER.

CHURCHES.

O. S. Presbyterian—Rev. D. P. Lowary, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 6 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

United Presbyterian—Rev. J. C. Wilson, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 6½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

Methodist Episcopal—Rev William H. Locke, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

Catholic—Rev. M. Gunkle, Priest. Services every 2d Sunday of each month at 10 A. M.

ASSOCIATIONS.

St. James Lodge A. Y. M., No. 457—S. B. Wilson, W. M., J. Morton Hall, Secretary. Meets 1st Thursday of each month.

Occidental Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 720—A. G. White, N. G., J. N. McCreery, Secretary. Meets every Friday evening.

Banking House—Thomas McCreery.

BRIDGEWATER.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal—Rev. D. L. Dempsey Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

Presbyterian—Rev. Jas. M. Shields, Pastor. ces every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 6 P. M. Sunday School at 9½ A. M.

Methodist Episcopal (Colored)—C. Asbury, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and at 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

A. M. E. Zion (Colored)—Rev. Lyons, Pastor. Services every other Sunday at 11 A. M., and at 7 P. M.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Enola Lodge, I. O. G. T., No. 163—William Carter, W. C. T., Tillie Moorhead, W. S., meets every Friday evening in their hall above A. C. Hurst's Dry Good Store.

Beaver Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 286—Samuel McCabe, N. G., David Woodruff, Secretary, meets every Tuesday evening.

Harrison Graham Encampment, I. O. O. F., No. 116—D. Shumaker, C. P., Wm. Morton, H. P., D. Woodruff, Scribe, meets 1st and 3d Thursday evenings of each month in Odd Fellows Hall.

ROCHESTER.

CHURCHES.

Episcopal—Services every Sunday at 11 A. M.

Methodist Episcopal—Rev. T. S. Hodgson, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 2 P. M.

Methodist Episcopal, (German)—Rev. —— Miller, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

Lutheran—Rev. H. Reck, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 2 P. M.

First German Evang. Lutheran, St. Paul's Church—Rev. P. Borm, Pastor. Services every other Sunday at 2 P. M. Sunday School at 1 P. M.

Catholic—Rev. Mr. Gunkle, Priest. Services every fourth Sunday of each month, at 10 A. M., and every Thursday at 8½ A. M.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Amaranth Lodge, I. O. G. T., No. 284—R. Blanchard, W. C. T.; Emil Smith, W. S. Meets every Wednesday evening in Conwry's Hall.

Rochester Lodge, A. Y. M., No. 229—J. R. Pendleton, W. M., John Conway, Sec'y. Meets every Friday before full moon.

Eureka, Chapter R. A. M., No. 167, meets in Masonic Hall on first Wednesday after full moon. M. E. H. P., S. B. Wilson; Secretary, John Conway.

FREEDOM.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal Church—Rev. E. B. Webster, Pastor. Services every other Sunday at 10½ A. M., and alternate Sundays at 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

M. E. German—Rev. Mr. Zerkel, Pastor. Services, alternate Sundays at 10½ A. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

Presbyterian—Rev. Wortman, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

German Lutheran—Rev. Mr. Born, Pastor. Services every other Sunday at 10 A. M., and alternate Sundays at 2 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

NEW BRIGHTON.

CHURCHES.

Friends—Meetmg at 11 A. M. every Sunday.

Catholic—Rev. J. C. Bigham, Priest. Services, 1st, 3d and 5th Sundays each month at 10½ A. M. Sunday School every Sunday at 2½ P. M.

Church of God—Rev. McKee, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 8½ A. M.

Baptist—Rev. Dr. Winters, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 8½ A. M.

United Presbyterian—Rev. A. G. Wallace, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 8½ A. M.

O. S. Presbyterian—Rev. B. C. Critchlow, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 8½ A. M.

Episcopal—Rev. J. P. Taylor, Rector Services at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Sunday School at 9½ A. M. Seats free, and all are cordially invited.

First Methodist Church—Rev. F. S. Crowther, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 8½ A. M.

Methodist Episcopal—Rev. J. R. Mills, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 8½ A. M.

ASSOCIATIONS.

New Brighton Lodge, I. O. G. T., No. 301—E. B Alexander, W. C. T., Lydia E. Johnson, W. S. Meets every Thursday evening.

Robertson Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 450—Henry Lloyd, N. G., N. G. Taylor, Secretary. Meets every Monday evening.

Union Lodge, A. Y. M., No. 259—R. L. MacGowan, W. M., R. Covert, Secretary. Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays of each month.

National Bank Beaver County—John Miner, President, Edward Hoops, Cashier, Broadway.

Banking House—R. E. & H. Hoopes, Broadway.

Young Men's Library Association—Joseph Bentley, President; Hiram Platt, Secretary. Meets every Friday evening.

BEAVER FALLS.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal—Rev. J. R. Roller, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m.

Methodist—Rev. J. F. Dyer, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 7 7 p. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M.

Presbyterian—Rev. Albert Dilworth, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 7 ½ P. M. Sunday School every Sunday at 9½ o'clock at same place. T. Noble, Sup't.

United Presbyterian—Rev. J. I. Frazier, pastor. Services on Sabbath at 10½ o'clock, A M and 7½ P M. Sabbath-school at 2½ P M.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Beaver Valley Lodge, A. Y. M., 478—Meets every second and fourth Monday of each month. T E Bateman, W M; J L B Dawson, S W; S M Hawkins, J W; Henry Hill, Treas; Ch. Molter, Sec.

Harmony Chapter, 206. Meets first Monday each month. E. A. Noble, H. P.; W. H. Grim, K.; A. Tomlinson, S.; P. Martsolf Treas.; H. C. Patterson, Sec.

Valley Echo Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 622—W. H. Hoon, N. G., James M. Nugent, Sec'y. Meets every Thureday evening at 7½ o'clock.

Economy Savings Institute—Henry Hice, Pres't, John Reeves, Cashier.

W. C. No. 126, *I. P. O. S. of A.*—Meets every Monday evening in Washington Hall, Ramsey's Block, Main street. G Alteman, R S; A Anderson, President.

PHILLIPSBURG.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal—Rev. Huddleston Pastor. Services, 10½ o'clock, and evening, 6½ o'clock Sunday School every Sabbath at 2 P. M.

Lutheran—German—Rev. Mr. Borm, Pastor. Services every other Sabbath at 10½ o'clock, and Sabbath School at 4 o'clock. *English*—Rev. Mr. Jacobs, Pastor. Services every other Sabbath at 10½ o'clock and Sabbath School at 2 o'clock.

Presbyterian—Rev. W. G. Taylor, Chaplain at Pennsylvania Institute for Soldiers' Orphans. Services in Chapel at 2 o'clock, and lecture in the evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 10½ o'clock.

HOUSE AND FARM.

Farmers and Patents.

A farmer sees a gate, a clevis, or some other useful contrivance illustrated in the *Agriculturist* or some other paper, and it meeting his wants he makes one and uses it. His neighbor living several miles off sees the affair and makes one like it, and so the thing gets into use througout a large section of country. At length there comes along a chap who claims that he holds a patent upon the gate or other device, that the farmer has infringed upon his rights and threatens immediate prosecution if royalty is not paid. In nine cases out of ten the farmer is intimidated by the assurance of the fellow, and to avoid trouble pays the sum demanded, and the fellow, who is in nine cases out of ten a swindler, goes on to fleece the next farmer. This, in brief, is the story that comes to us so often that we are sure that a large amount of swindling is carried on in this manner. Being in Washington a while ago, we had an interview with the Hon.-Commissioner of Patents, with a view to see what could be done to stop this now grievous nuisance. The Commissioner is entirely in sympathy with the farmers, and is ready to do all in his power to save them from imposition. He told us several things in relation to the matter which it is not advisable to publish, as the rogues would be put on their guard. We give our friends the following advice: In the first place, do not be frightened. Most farmers are willing to make almost any sacrifice in order to avoid anything that looks like a lawsuit, and these swindlers know it. Acting upon this knowledge, they bluster and threaten. Let them blow. They can not, under any circumstances, bring you into court under several months, and "bluff" is their chief reliance. If a man claims that you have infringed his patent, demand to see the patent. If he cannot show it, or give you its date of issue and the name in which it was issued, do not bother him. Demand the date, and if you get it tell him to call again. *Pay no* money until you have written to the Patent Office at Washington, to ascertain if such a patent was issued on such a date. *Be particular about the date.* Do not fear, that being an unknown individual the application will be unnoticed. It is a part of the business of the office to answer just such letters. If the pretended owner of the patent is a fraud, he, finding that you are not frightened and know what you are about, will not trouble you any more. Still there are cases in which the farmer may have unwittingly intringed upon the patent right of an invention. Publishers of journals are sometimes imposed upon by persons who send them drawings of things that have already been patented. An honest owner of a patent is likely to be a fair man, and when you are fully convinced that you have unwittingly trespassed upon his rights, there will generally be no difficulty in effecting a settlement. It is only the pretenders who bluff and bluster. Do not be afraid of any who try intimidation, but adopt the course we have here counseled.—*Exchange.*

Driving Fence-Posts.

On one occasion the writer desired to erect a board-fence around a field which was free from stones, and he proceeded on the following plan: The line of the fence was laid out perfectly straight, and small stakes were driven into the ground sixteen feet apart. A sharp wedge-shaped pointed crow-bar was procured, with which holes were punched in the ground where each stake was placed. By working the bar back and forth in the ground, the hole was made large enough to fit the post closely, and two feet and a half deep. The post was pointed very evenly on each side so that it would drive straight. The top was beveled so that it would not split in driving. A triangular stool, with three legs three feet long, and a heavy beetle completed the outfit. The beetle was made out of a piece of soft maple, fifteen inches long, cut from a small tree about a foot in diameter. The bark was trimmed off, and the edges were beveled off about three inches; a handle of ash two inches thick was put through the beetle, and was trimmed down so as to be an inch and a half thick one way and two inches in another. This prevents it from turning in the hands when striking with it. When the posts were all ready to be driven, a man held one of them with the point in the hole, while another mounted the stool and drove it down with the beetle. With a little care, the man who held the post kept it upright and in a line with the rest. As the posts were driven, two men followed, nailing on the boards. These four men completed a five-board fence around a square ten-acre field in one day and a half, making the labor equal to six days' work. Had the holes been dug, the job would have taken at least four times as long. The cost of the labor was less than ten cents a rod; the men were good mechanics, or it would have cost much more, their labor at two dollars and a half a day being probably twice as cheap as common labor at half that rate. In addition to the superior rapidity and cheapness of the work, the fence was much firmer than it could possibly have been had the holes been dug for the posts

The Cream of Milk.

Few persons are aware, probably, of the extent to which the percentage of cream is influenced by the condition of the cow. It is a curious thing that any excitement to which the animal is subjected, causes a very large loss of cream on the milk. At the Barre meeting of the Massachusetts State Board, Dr. Sturtevant, of South Farmingham, said: "Under the same feed, and under the same circumstances, the same cow gave, one day, nine and a half per cent. of cream, and another day eighteen per cent. of cream." Thereupon, Mr. Lewis, an old experienced dairyman, said: "I can tell a bigger story than that. I have taken a great deal of pains to test the value of my milk that I have worked into cheese. I have granulated glasses for the purpose, and I have found that a cow, whose uniform percentage of cream was eighteen per cent. reduced to six, in twelve hours—not from any change of food, but from a little excitement. You gentlemen, who make butter, be careful to adopt my advice, and always treat your cow kindly and gently; never get her excited, because every ounce of excitement will take from her milk one per cent. of cream. I have known a cow abused by a furious, brutal milker, and the percentage of the cream went down one half.

It is astonishing what an effect excitement has on the percentage of cream in milk that a cow produces. You will be astonished if you will make the test, and make it carefully. I have known a cow, excited from natural causes, to drop her percentage of cream in her milk from fourteen to sixteen per cent. in twelve hours. So I would again repeat, whoever abuses his cow knocks out of his milk a large percentage of cream."

It will readily be seen how important it is to keep the cow quiet and free from fright and all excitement. The worrying dogs, the hurrying and hallowing of boys when driving the cows home from pasture, the kicking and pounding of an angry milker, or any similar cause of excitement will be sure to reduce the quality of the milk to the extent of several per cent. of cream. This fact is too well attested by many careful and experienced dairymen to admit of a doubt, and the first object of concern with the butter dairymen, especially should be to see that his cows are treated with the utmost gentleness all the time. The boys who drive the cows home, will make note of this, and when spring comes and the cows go out, just mark what we say.—*Mass. Ploughman.*

STRAWBERRIES.—Why are they called strawberries? is a question most people have asked about the ruddy fruit. We have heard that the name is derived from a custom long ago prevalent in England, of the children stringing the berries on straw or grass and selling so many strings for a penny. Can any of our subscribers give us any other reason why they are called strawberries? Has it anything to do with spreading straw under them to keep the dirt off?

Insurance.

TOLEDO MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

TOLEDO, OHIO.

ORGANIZED IN APRIL, 1872.

PAID UP CAPITAL

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At the usual rates charged by other

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Those insured in this Company are permitted to travel by, the usual routes, to or from any portion of the Western Hemisphere, north of and including the United States, or to or from any portion of Europe, and to reside within said limits of travel, without extra charge.

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At any time after the payment of one

ONE FULL ANNUAL PREMIUM,

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AS MUCH PAID UP INSURANCE

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That may have been adopted as the standard fo the State for the

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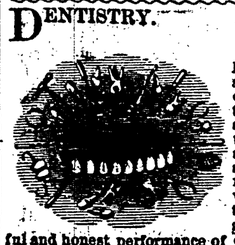
DENTISTRY.



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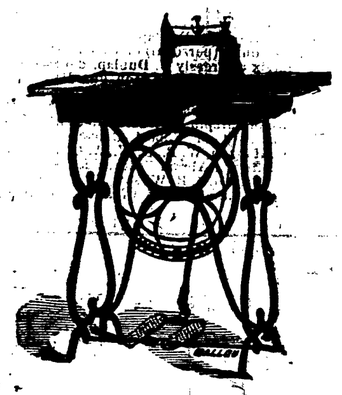

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If You Want

To Buy Property,
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Any Legal Writing Done,

Do not fail to call at the office of

EBERHART & BEDISON,

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENTS AND

REAL ESTATE BROKERS,

No. 223 BROADWAY, NEW BRIGHTON,

sept27-1y Beaver County, Pa.

FARM FOR SALE.

A good farm situated in Brighton township, Beaver county, Pa., about six miles from Beaver, adjoining lands of Jacob Coon, John Nevill and George Dawson, containing ONE HUNDRED AND SIX ACRES, eighty acres cleared and in a good state of cultivation, the balance well timbered; said farm belonging to the heirs of William Givan, deceased. The improvements on the premises are a good two story frame dwelling house 18x42 feet, containing seven rooms and cellar, log barn and stable, wagon shed, granery and all other necessary outbuildings; two never failing springs of excellent water in the yard, the whole farm well watered and well adapted to either farming purposes of stock raising. Fruit trees of all kinds on the premises. For further particulars enquire of Robert Givan, on the promises, or the undersigned, at his residence in Brighton township, Beaver county, Pa. CHARLES GIVAN,

nov20-tf. Executor.

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ARE RECEIVING A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF GOODS FROM THE EAST, BOUGHT AT LOWEST CASH PRICES,

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ALSO 100 BARRELS CANTON CITY FLOUR.
100 " FALCON "
15 HOGSHEADS OF N. O. SUGAR,
30 BARRELS OF N. O. MOLASSES,
150 KEGS OF WHEELING NAILS,
10 TONS OF WHEELING IRON,

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REPAIR SHOP!

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GREAT REPUBLIC,

THE BEST

COOKING STOVE IN USE,

WITH THE

EXTENSION TOP.

STANDS UNRIVALLED.

1,000 NAMES ATTEST ITS MERITS.

THORNILEY'S

NEW ADJUSTIBLE GRATE

Throws our more heat with less fuel and less dust than any other.

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REASONABLE RATES TO ALL.

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All kinds of Wire Work on hand and made to order. Estimates furnished. [feb10'71-1y.

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OVER 10,000 MANUFACTURED.

NO BETTER INSTRUMENT I ET.

THE BRADBURY THE

NATIONAL PIANO of the COUNTRY.

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Mrs. U. S. Grant uses in her family the Bradbury and says: "I am perfectly delighted with it."

Theodore Tilton says: "I have had the beautiful Piano so long that now to ask me how I like it is like asking me how I like one of my children. In fact if you were to ask the children I'm afraid they would say they liked it almost as well as they like me. It speaks every day the year round and never looses its voice. I wish its owner could do half so well."

LETTER FROM BISHOP SIMPSON.

PHILADELPHIA, April 17, 1868.

T. G. SMITH & Co.—*Gents*—Having used one of your Bradbury Pianos, it has given great satisfaction to my family and to many visitors who have heard its sweet tones at my house. It is a very superior instrument, both in finish and power. I heartily wish you success as successor to the late Wm. B. Bradbury, in continuing the manufacture of his justly celebrated Pianos. Yours truly,

M. SIMPSON.

Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase, Washington D. C., Decides the Bradbury to be the National Piano of the country.

Vice Admiral D. D. Porter, Washington D. C., "The Bradbury is exquisitely and beautifully proportioned. We are delighted with ours."

Hon. Columbus Delano, Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C., calls the Bradbury the Piano for the Interior.

P. M. General Cresswell and Mrs. Cresswell.—"All our friends admire the delightful tones o the Bradbury, used at our receptions."

Robert Bonner, New York Ledger—"At any time will drop the lines of 'Dexter,' to listen to the tones of the Bradbury."

Grand Central Hotel, New York—"In preference to all others, we selected the Bradbury Pianos for our parlors. Our guests pronounce them splendid."

St. Nicholas Hotel, New York.—"Have always used the Bradbury Pianos in our parlors, and take pleasure in recommending them."

Hon. John Simpson, M. P., Canada, says: "The Bradbury can't be excelled. The best in the Dominion."

M. Simpson, Bishop M. E. Church, Philadelphia. "We know of no better Piano than the Bradbury."

E. S. Janes, Bishop M. E. Church, N. Y.—"We know of no better Piano than the Bradbury."

Rev. Dr. John McClinton, Drew Theological Seminary—"My family and friends say the Bradbury is unequalled."

T. S. Arthur, Philadelphia—"We have used for years, and can recommend the Bradbury Piano."

Philip Philips, New York, says, "I have sung with and used the Bradbury Piano in my family for years."

W. G. Fischer, Professor of Music, Girard College, Philadelphia. "I use as my family Piano, the Bradbury, and can with confidence recommend them."

Rev. Daniel Curry, Editor Christian Advocate: "I purchased a Bradbury Piano, and it is a splendid instrument in every respect."

Theodore Tilton, Editor Independent: "If you were to ask my children, I am afraid they would say they liked our Bradbury almost as well as they like me."

Dr. Daniel Wise, Editor Sunday School Advocate. "I use the Bradbury Piano, and think, like his music it cannot be excelled."

Rev. Dr. Ferris, New York. "My Bradbury has stood longer in tune, and sounds better than any Piano in my District."

Rev. Dr. Fields, Editor of the Evangelist. "I have used a Bradbury for years in my family, and think there is none superior."

Sands Street Church Brooklyn, St. Luke's M. E. Church, and a host of other churches use the Bradbury Piano in their Lecture and School Rooms, also the Conservatories and prominent Hotels in the United States.

John Caughey, Beaver Pa., purchased from me three years ago a No. 6 Bradbury, and says: "There is no better, or sweeter toned, or more desirable Piano, according to my judgment and experience, than my Piano. It has given entire satisfaction, and grows better as it becomes older."

Wm. McCoy, of Beaver, Pa., in the spring of 1871, bought from me a No. 8 Bradbury, which has proven to be a superior instrument in every respect.

Miss Mary McGaffick also owns and uses a Bradbury.

I WILL SELL THE

BRADBURY

AT NEARLY

WHOLESALE PRICES

From $50 to $100 cheaper than elsewhere. Will order them

DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTORY,

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WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.

A $650 PIANO FOR $400.

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PIANOS OF OTHER MANUFACTURERS

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LOWEST RATES.

Call before purchasing and see

SMITH CURTIS, Agent.

nov8 RADICA OFFICE, BEAVER.

GENERAL NEWS.

—Over seven hundred rafts have arrived at Marietta, Lancaster, since the opening of navigation.

—A detachment of one hundred and fifty United States soldiers left New York on Sunday for the Modoc country.

—A flour mill belonging to George S. Seetry, at Carmel, Ill., was destroyed by fire on Saturday night. Loss twenty thousand dollars.

—Albert M Smith, at Springfield, was sentenced to be hanged for the murder of Charles H. Sackett, of Westfield, last November.

—At the burning of a house in Newport, N. H., on Sunday night E. E. Richardson and Geo. Williams were killed by a falling chimney.

—As the four hundred boys in the Westborough, Mass., Reform School were marching from breakfast on Monday morning, they made a break for the gates and one hundred escaped.

—Twenty-one new steamers for the Trans-Atlantic trade are now building in European and American yards.

—To get through the Custom House at New York a protograph valued at $5 it recently cost a gentleman in that city, besides the duty, $5.90 in fees.

—Five hundred postal cards, as a sample of the completed work was received at Washington last week. Orders for cities will be filled direct from the factory.

—Six Congressmen among those who have returned their extra compensation into the Treasury have accompanied the act with the request that their names be withheld from the public.

—The strike of shoemakers in New York is almost over. Twelve first class shops, out of a total of thirteen are paying the prices, and most of the second and third rate employers have acceded to the demands of the Crispins.

—Commissioner Douglass has requested each collector to select one storekeeper to take charge of all the warehouses in his district where there are not more than 2,000 gallons of spirits stored, and to discharge regular storekeepers.

The Collector of Internal Revenue of the Third Tennessee District forwards a copy of a Ku-Klux warning, demanding that certain officers be ordered out of the district within thirty days, on penalty of their murder as well as that of himself.

—Information has been received at Washington of the ratification of the supplemental treaty extending the United States and Mexican Claims Commission by the Mexican Cortes. Senor Zamacona has been appointed Mexican Commissioner in place of Guzman.

—A Louisville newspaper notes the fact that, since the Indiana Sunday liquor law went into operation the larger share of the male population of New Albany attend morning service on the Kentucky side of the river.

—We are going to have a large crop of maple sugar this season, owing to the decline in the price of common brown sugar, and the large stock of last year's maple sugar left over. The sap is already flowing freely from the skin of the city confectioners, who work and perspire over their stoves, making nice fresh cakes of this year's maple wax and sugar.

—The Mayfield *Democrat* tells this: We have lately heard of the diagnosis of a new disease, discovered by our associate editor, Dr. J., not long since. A lady of remarkable conversational powers approached our medical friend with "Dr. S., I have a very sore tongue." "Let me look at it," says the doctor. The unruly member was duly protruded. "It is sunburnt, madam, sunburnt," remarked the doctor, who suddenly recollected that his professional services were wanted in another direction.

—A Boston lecturer, recently, gave the following reasons why men don't marry: First, because they can't get the one they want, bachelors have high notions. Second, because many of them are cowards; they dare not face the music; they dodge the question. Third, because they are skeptical; they have no faith in woman; they think marriage a lottery. Fourth, they are selfish; they cannot yield for another's good; can't support a family; want the sweets of life without bearing its burdens. Filth, woman's extravagance Here the speaker showed true cause for man's hesitating. It costs as much to launch a woman on the sea of wedded life, as it would to fit out a small schooner. With top sails, cordage yennants, and streamers, the difference is in favor of the schooner.

—It may be a comfort to that numerous class of our countrymen who have tremendous claims upon the estates of defunct Englishmen, to learn that the money now arising from unclaimed dividends, accumulating on unclaimed stock, reaches a sum which might satisfy the most exacting claimants. On the 5th of last January the dividends unclaimed amounted to £331,870, representing some £30,000,000 of stock. Many of the London banks derive considerable incomes from the use of unclaimed funds in their hands. In two cases such income is said to reach £40,000 a year, and the cellars of some of these banks are crammed with plate and jewels, which have lain there unclaimed for years and years. Such circumstances are difficult to account for, but probably arise in some cases from people dying abroad, whose property devolves on distant relatives little acquainted with their habits of life.

—The Lancaster *Intelligencer* says: The great bulk of the immense crop of tobacco grown last year in Lancaster county still remains in the hands of the growers, not more than one-fifth of it having as yet changed hands. Those who are well posted in business say that not more than 8,000 bales of the 40,000 bales have been disposed of. Dealers and shippers will of course, under the circumstances, do all they can to "bear" the market, and it will require "a stiff upper lip" and united action among the farmers to sustain even the present low prices. During the past week some 200 or 300 cases have been disposed of at about former quotations, ranging as per quality as high as 15 and 4, and as low as 6 and 2 for wrappers and fillers respectively. What is wanted now to move the market is a brisk foreign demand, and that seems to be as far off as it was two or three months ago.

New Advertisements.

GIVEN AWAY.

A FINE GERMAN CHROMO.

WE SEND AN ELEGANT CHROMO, MOUNTED AND READY FOR FRAMING, FREE TO EVERY AGENT FOR

UNDERGROUND OR, LIFE BELOW THE SURFACE,

BY THOS. W. KNOX.

942 Pages Octavo. 130 Fine Engravings

Relates Incidents and Accidents beyond the Ligat of day; Startling Adventures in all parts of the World; Mines and Mode of Working them; Undercurrents of Society, Gambling and its Horrors; Caverns and their Mysteries; The Dark Ways of Wickedness; Prisons and their Secrets; Down in the Depths of the Sea; Strange Stories of the Detection of Crime.

The book treats of experience with brigands; nights in opium dens and gambling hells; life in prison; Stories of exiles; adventures among Indians; journeys through Sewers and Catacombs; accidents in mines; pirates and piracy; tortures of the inquisition; wonderful burglaries; underworld of the great cities etc., etc.

AGENTS WANTED

for this work. Exclusive Territory given. Agents can make $100 a week in selling this book. Send for circulars and terms to agents.

J. B BURR & HYDE.
Hartford, Conn., or Chicago, Ill.

New Advertisements.

SAVE MONEY AND SECURE PERFECT SATISFACTION! AT EISNER & PHILLIPS, THE POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE

Gentlemen can dress well and save money by making their spring purchases from our large and superior stock of choice goods. Our stock is entirely fresh, and our styles the very latest. Our Boys' and Childrens' departments are loaded to overflowing with the things out. Call and examine our splendid stock of goods.

Corner Fifth Ave. AND WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

may16-6m.

STEVENSON & WITTISH'S LAND OFFICE,

198, Penn st., (near St. Clair Hotel) Pittsburgh, Pa., and Beaver Falls, Pa.

Exclusive Agents for Allegheny, Beaver and Lawrence counties of the lands of the A. T. & Santa Fe R. R.: (can give tickets at reduced rates to go and see these lands;) also lands of Union Pacific and Iron Mt. & Ark. Railroads. Have over 60 farms for sale Call at either office and examine our register. We offer for sale the following properties, etc.

NO. 30.

A GOOD FARM.

This farm contains 53 acres of first class soil; mostly cleared; with enough of good timber; situated about four miles from New Brighton, on the New Castle road, in North Sewickly twp, Beaver county, Pa.; has a very good orchard, the farm is in good repair; there is

A NEW FRAME HOUSE OF SIX ROOMS, well finished, and a large frame barn with other outbuildings. Plenty of good water at the house; running water on the place. Price $5,000 in payments. Adam Kirk, Jr., owner.

NO. 70.

A GOOD DAIRY, STOCK OR GRAIN FARM

In Big Beaver township, Beaver county, Pa., containing about 140 acres—of which 120 acres are cleared, 35 acres first bottom land; 20 acres in oak timber; balance of cleared land; gently rolling; all under fence, on the P. Ft. W. & C. Railroad; building on a good township road one-half mile from Homewood station; soil is first class and all can be worked by machinery. Improvements, one newly weather-boarded log house of 5 rooms, two stories high, veranda and frame kitchen, with pleasant surroundings, one new two-story frame house of 4 rooms, portico in front; a good cellar; spring of water and well close to house; one new bank barn, with stone foundation, 40x60, with plenty of stabling for horses and cows; corn crib, smoke house, and all usual outbuildings; a first-rate orchard of various kinds of fruit trees in good bearing condition, and a young orchard. This place is in a very pleasant part of the county, with every surrounding object to make it agreeable and attractive, and is a first-class farm in a good neighborhood, close to schools, churches, post-office and station—will subdivide this tract if desired by the purchaser, for sale. Price, $80 per acre, in payments. George E. McCready, owner.

NO. 73.

A SPLENDID GARDEN OR DAIRY FARM,

containing about 107 acres of which 82 acres are cleared and under a high state of cultivation, well fenced, mostly post and rail, and in splendid order; ten springs on the place, two orchards containing 225 apple and 100 peach trees, bearing and in good condition; about 27 acres of the best quality of timber; a good frame barn 50x36 feet, with stabling underneath; a new frame stable 16x30; a new corn crib, a good frame house of four rooms and cellar, a good milk house, an excellent enclosed garden patch; plenty of small fruit such as cherries, plums, quinces, grapes, &c. Near to a new school house, 1½ miles from Industry on the C. & P. Railroad, good roads to station. The soil is good and the farm is well adapted to dairy or stock purposes, and is considered one of the best. Price 80 per acre, in payments. Benjamin Todd, Owner.

may16 1y

LIST OF CAUSES

For Trial at June Term, 1873.

J G Nye for use vs Jordan C Nye.
M M Jones vs John Grebing.
P H Stevenson vs Henry Cowan.
Hannah Cherry vs Wm E Curry.
T W Anderson vs Henrici and Lenz.
Miller, Dobson & Trax vs Kooken & Brobeck.
George Graham vs John Carvey et al.
Magdalena Stahl vs James Porter.
Mery Murray's exr's vs Joseph Sharpe.
Same vs J M Imbrie.
Commonwealth vs Jennett Headland.
John J Mitchell vs J H Gillis.
Clark Usselton vs Joseph Morgan.
J Walter & Bro vs George Poe.
David Musser vs S M Gordon.
New Brighton Water Co vs Charles Coale.
Albert E Evans vs J R Harrah.
Peter W Keller vs Patterson Mitchell.
Bently & Gerwig vs Charles Coale.
Abelard Whisler vs G L Kersley.
Cov. Noble & Co vs Sylve-ter Hunter.
F W Williams use vs George S Porter.
Charles Grim vs Perry Brown.
Coy, Noble & Co vs R T Taylor.
Coy, Noble & Co vs J E Crane.
Cov, Noble & Co vs Noble, Angel & Co.
E H Alexander vs George S Porter.
my.6 3t JOHN CAUGHEY, Prothy.

ALLEGHELLY TRUNK STORE,

JOEL S. GOE & CO.,

Manufacturers and wholesale and retail dealers in

SADDLES, HARNESS, TRUNKS, VALISES & TRAVELIEG BAGS.

No 60 Federal St., Allegheny City, Pa.

All orders promptly filled and work warranted. may16-1m.

CAPERTON'S DINING ROOMS,

No 60 Market St., Pittsburgh, Pa.,

Table furnished with the best the market affords in its season

Meals from 6½ in the morning until 12 o'clock at night. may16-1m.

FLOWERS AND PLANTS.

Fresh blooming FLOWERS and PLANTS received daily. Orders for all kinds of Shrubs and Trees promptly filled.

CHARLES B. HURST,
my16tf Near the Depot, Rochester, Pa.

JOB PRINTING AT THE *RADICAL OFFICE.*

New Advertisements.

LIST OF APPRAISEMENTS.

The following appraisements under the act of Assembly of the 14th of April, 1851, of property allowed to be retained by the widow or children of a decedent to the value of $300, have been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Orphans' Court, and confirmed *Nisi*, viz:

Personal property to the amount of $299 07 retained by widow of Henry Scheibner, deceased. Andrew Carothers, administrator.

Personal property to the amount of $299 98 retained by widow of William Toland, deceased. Samuel Gorsuch, administrator.

Personal property to the amount of $266 49 retained by widow of James M. Smith, deceased. J. M. Smith and James Christy, executors.

Personal property to the amount of $300 retained by widow of John Eaton, deceased. Nancy Eaton and James Eaton, admr's.

Personal property to the amount of $299 63 retained by widow of John K. Buckley, deceased. Jacob E. Sharer, administrator.

Personal property to the amount of $300 retained by widow of John Doherty, deceased. J. H. Doherty, administrator.

Personal property to the amount of $300 retained by widow of Robert Wilkison, deceased. Robert Patton and Wm Wilkison, executors.

Personal property to the amount of $300 retained by widow of Ingraham Boyd, deceased. M. Camp, Jr., administrator.

Notice is hereby given to heirs, legatees, distributees and all others interested to appear at the next term of said Court, not later than the third day, it being the 19th day of June, 1873, to show cause, if any they have, against the final confirmation of the above appraisements.

my16-3t JOHN C. HART, Clerk O. C.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the following accounts have been examined and passed by the Register of Beaver county and will be presented to the Judges of the Orphans' Court on Wednesday, June 11th, A. D. 1873, for confirmation and allowance:

Final account of John Edgar, administrator of the estate of Andrew Stratton, deceased.

Final account of John Freshkorn, executor of the estate of John Mink, deceased.

Final account (personal) of Andrew Watierson, executor of the estate of Samuel Harbison, dec'd.

Final account of John Sterling, guardian of Elizabeth R., minor child of William Sterling.

Final account of Margaret McMahan, administrator of John McMahan, deceased.

Final account of Daniel Figley, guardian of Matilda Erb, deceased, minor child of J. C. Erb, deceased.

Account of David Scott, executor of the estate of Dr. E. Elder, deceased

Partial account (rest) of William Leaf, executor of the estate of William L. Dickinson, deceased.

Final account (Personal) of William Leaf, executor of the estate of William L. Dickinson, dec'd.

Final account of Sarah W. Brunson, administratrix of the estate of John W. Brunson, deceased.

Final account (personal) of William Beatty, executor of the estate of Jane Rowan, deceased.

Final account (real) of William Beatty, executor of the estate of Jane Rowan, deceased.

Final account (real) of Valaria Dunlap, administratrix of Pressly C. Dunlap, deceased.

Final account (personal) of Valaria Dunlap, administratrix of Pressly C. Dunlap, deceased.

Final account of J. C. Wilson, guardian of Nancy McCracken, minor child of Sam'l McCracken, dec'd.

Final account of Samuel Mitchell, executor of the estate of Serapta W. Duston, deceased.

Final account of Robert Cooper, guardian of Emma J., Hannah, W. B., G. W., A. G. and Charles, minor children of Abram Bruce, deceased.

Final account of S. B. Wilson, Esq., guardian of Sem Russell, minor child of Ralph W. Russell, deceased.

my16-4t J. I. STOKES, Register.

12,000,000 ACRES,

CHEAP FARMS!

The cheapest land in the market for sale by

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY

In the Great Platte Valley.

3,000,000 ACRES IN CENTRAL NEBRASKA,

Now for sale in tracts of forty acres and upwards on five and ten years' credit at six per cent. No advance interest required.

Mild and beautiful climate, fertile soil, and abundance of good water.

The best market in the west! The great mining regions of Wyoming, Colorado, Utah and Nevada being supplied by the Farmers in the Platte Valley.

SOLDIERS ENTITLED TO A HOMESTEAD OF 160 ACRES.

THE BEST LOCATIONS FOR COLONIES.

Free homes for all. Millions of choice government Land open for entry under the Homestead Law, near this Great Railroad, with good markets and all the conveniences of an old settled country. Free Passes to purchasers of Railroad land.

Sectional maps, showing the land, also new edition of Descriptive Pamphlet, with new maps, mailed free everywhere. Address

O. F. DAVIS.
Land Commissioner U. P. R R.,
Omaha, Neb.

FOR ONE DOLLAR.

We will send FREE by mail, on receipt of One Dollar, 25 packets of choice Flower Seeds and our Catalogue, containing upwards of 1,000 varieties, with full directions for culture, to any address in the United States. Catalogues free on application.

DEE & DOYLE, Seedsmen and Florists, 57 Tremont Street, Boston.

WE WANT AN AGENT

In this place to canvass for the new, valuable and fast selling book by Dr. JOHN COWAN,

THE SCIENCE OF A NEW LIFE.

Recommended and endorsed by prominent ministers, physicians, religious and secular papers. No there book like it published. $40 per week guaranteed. Address COWAN & CO.,
133 Eight St., New York.

THE LIGHT RUNNING DOMESTIC Sewing Machine

IS THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Agents Wanted. Send for Circular. Address DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE CO., N. Y.

USE the Reisinger Sash Lock and Support to FASTEN YOUR WINDOWS!

No spring to break, no cutting of sash; cheap, durable, very easily applied; holds sash at any place desired, and a self-fastener when the sash is down. Send stamp for circular. Circular and six copper-bronzed locks sent to any address in the U. S., postpaid, on receipt of 50 cts. Liberal inducements to the trade. Agents wanted. Address REISINGER SASH LOCK CO., No. 418 Market St., Harrisburg, Pa.

ONLY TEN CENTS!!!

EVERY MAN HIS OWN PAINTER:

Or, Paints—How to Select and Use Them.

A plain treatise, containing sample card with 42 different actually painted shades and tints, with instructions for exterior and interior House Decoration.

25 copies, bound in cloth, for $5. Sample copies, paper cover, mailed post paid, to any address, on receipt of 10 cents, by the Publisher.

HENRY CAREY BAIRD.
Box 1624, Post-Office, Philadelphia.

See the following valuable extracts from press notices:

"A very valuable book, and no one intending to paint should fail to read it."—N. Y. Tribune.

"We did not know so much could be said on the subject of painting a house until we read this excellent book of Mr. Baird's."—N. Y. Herald.

"A want long felt at last supplied."—Scientific American.

"Not only a necessity to the painter, but valuable to every occupant of a dwelling."—N. Y. World.

"Buy 25 copies of this book and distribute them among your friends. If they will heed the advice therein, you could make no more valuable present."—Chicago Tribune.

"In publishing this book Mr. Baird has done a real service to the community."—Toledo Blade.

"We hope the publisher will sell 100,000 copies of this book during '73."—Boston Advertiser.

"We have just painted our house as advised by the author, and congratulate ourselves that no dwelling in our neighborhood excels ours in appearance."—Harper's Weekly.

"In selling a sample copy for 10 cents, Mr. Baird must feel certain an order for 25 bound in cloth will follow."—Frank Leslie.

"We know the town and country paints therein recommended, and can vouch for their value and the excellence of the "Harrison" brand of white lead."—Philadelphia Ledger.

ONLY TEN CENTS!

New Advertisements.

SAWS

[ESTABLISHED 1830.]
WELCH & GRIFFITHS,
Manufacturers of Saws.
SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS.
EVERY SAW WARRANTED.
FILES, BELTING & MACHINERY.
LIBERAL DISCOUNTS.
Price Lists and Circulars free.
WELCH & GRIFFITHS,
Boston, Mass., & Detroit, Mich.

Write for a Price List to J. H. JOHNSTO.

GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS

179 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Breech-Loading Shot Guns, $40 to $300. Double Shot Guns $8 to $150. Single Guns $3 to $20. Rifles $4 to $75. Revolvers $5 to $25. Pistols $1 to $8 Gun Material, Fishing Tackle, &c. Large discounts to dealers and clubs. Army guns, revolvers, etc., bought or traded for. Goods sent by express, C. O. D. to be examined before paid for.

KITCHEN CRYSTAL SOAP

For cleaning and polishing metals, for cleaning and preserving paint, for removing stains from marble, for washing hands, and for all household cleaning, is superior to any other article made. No other soap or wash equals it, either in quality or cheapness. Easy to use and perfectly harmless and pleasant. All grocers sell it. Manufactured only by EASTMAN & BROOKE, 431 N. Third St., Philadelphia.

PATENTS OBTAINED.

No fee unless successful. No fee in advance. No charge for preliminary search. Send for circulars. CONNOLLY BROTHERS, 108 S. Fourth St., Philadelphia, Pa., and 608 Ninth St., Washington, D. C.

CALLIPÆDIÆ "Beautiful Children." A Medico Philosophical Poem. Originally published in 1665. A reprint of this rare and curious old poem now ready. Price $100 AM. ANTIQUARIAN PUB. CO., 136 South 6th street, Philadelphia.

AGENTS! A RARE CHANCE.

We will pay agents $40 a week in cash who will engage with us at once. Everything furnished and expenses paid. Address

A. COLTER & CO., Charlotte, Mich.

$5 TO $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex young or old, make money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

WORKING CLASS Male or Female, $60 a week guaranteed. Respectable employment at home, day or evening; no capital required; full instructions and valuable package of goods sent free by mail. Address, with six cent return stamp, M. YOUNG & CO., 16 Courtlandt St., N. Y.

$1000 REWARD,

For any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching or Ulcerated Piles that DE BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It is prepared expressly to cure the Piles, and nothing else. Sold by all Druggists. Price $1.00.

GETTYSBURG Katalysine Water

Is the nearest approach to a specific ever discovered for Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Diabetes, Kidney and Urinary Diseases generally. It restores muscular power to the Paralytic. It cures Liver Complaint and Chronic Diarrhœa, Piles, Constipation, Asthma, Catarrh and Bronchitis, Diseases of the skin, General Debility and Nervous Prostration from Mental and Physical Excesses. It is the Greatest Antidote ever discovered for Excessive Eating or Drinking It corrects the stomach, promotes Digestion, and Relieves the Head almost immediately. No household should be without it. For sale by all druggists.

☞ For a history of the Springs, for medical reports of the power of the water over diseases, for marvellous cures, and for testimonials from distinguished men, send for pamphlet. WHITNEY BROS., General Agents, 227 South Front St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Gettysburg Spring Co.

10,000 GIFTS,

$500,000.

On Tuesday, July 8th, 1873, the Third Grand Gift Concert under the management of Ex-Governor Thomas E. Bramlette, and authorized by special act of the Legislature, for the benefit of the Public Library of Kentucky, positively and unequivocally comes off in Public Library Hall, at Louisville, Ky., when 10,000 Gifts, all cash, amounting to $500,000, will be distributed by lot among the ticket holders. The money to pay all these gifts in full is already in bank and set aside for that purpose, as the following certificate shows:

OFFICE OF FARMERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
LOUISVILLE, KY., APRIL 7, 1873.

This is to certify that there is in the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank, to the credit of the Third Grand Gift Concert for the benefit of the Public Library of Kentucky, Five Hundred Thousand Dollars, which has been set apart by the Managers to pay the gifts in full, and will be held by the Bank and paid out for this purpose, and this purpose only

[Signed] R. S. VEECH, Cashier.

Only a few tickets remain unsold, and they will be furnished to the first applicants at the following prices: Whole tickets, $10; halves, $5; quarters, $2.50; 11 whole tickets for $100; 56 for $500; 113 for $1,000 and 575 for $5,000. For tickets and full information apply to

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Louisville, Ky., or
THOS. H. HAYS & CO.,
my2-1m 609 Broadway, N. Y.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.

A First Class Drug and Prescription Store

Very eligibly situated in Allegheny City, doing a paying business, is offered for sale on accommodating terms. The owner wishing to retire from active business, or would prefer selling an interest to a person having good references, and who could give it their whole attention. An opportunity of this kind to get into a good paying business with small capital does not often occur. For further particulars address B. F. GOULD, care Dr. Hays, 189 Washington Avenue, Allegheny City, Pa.
my2-1m.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF JAMES McCREADY, DEC'D.

Letters of administration on the estate of James McCready, dec'd., late of Greene township, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN B. McCREADY, Adm'r.,
apr18-6t Greene Township.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

ESTATE OF JAMES B. ANDREWS, DEC'D.

Letters of administration on the estate of James B. Andrews, dec'd, late of Fallston, Beaver county, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement to

NANCY JANE ANDREWS, Adm'r.,
apr18-6t. Fallston, Pa.

THE IMPORTED ENGLISH BLOODED HORSES.

ANGLO-SAXON will stand for mares the ensuing season, commencing April 28th, and ending July 5th, as follows: On Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays at the stable of the owner, in Ohio tp., Beaver county; on Thurdays, Fridays and Saturdays at Green's tavern, Calcutta, Ohio.

TERMS—Ten Dollars for insuring a mare to be with foal, to be paid when that fact is ascertained; single service eight dollars, to be paid when service is rendered.

SIR ARTHUR will also stand for mares the ensuing season for the same terms as above, as follows: At the stable of John Grove, Brighton tp., on Monday and Tuesday forenoons; at the stable of Samuel Walton, Chippewa tp.; on Tuesday afternoons and Wednesdays; at the stable of the owner in Ohio tp., on Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays.

B. D. JOHNSTON, Owner and Keeper.
apr1-3f

Attorneys.

O. A. SMALL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BEAVER, PENNA.

OFFICE IN THE COURT HOUSE. [de20-1y

JAMES CAMERON. JOHN Y. MARKS.

CAMERON & MARKS,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

AND REAL ESTATE AGENTS,

ROCHESTER, PA.,

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care and have superior facilities for buying and selling real estate. dec13 1y

F. H. AGNEW. J. M. BUCHANAN.

AGNEW & BUCHANAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

(NEAR THE POST OFFICE.)

oct4- BEAVER C. H., PA.

MARSHALL SWARTZWELDER ..... JNO. C. BARR.

SWARTZWELDER & BARR,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

No. 66 GRANT STREET,

PITTSBURGH. [se22'71-1y

JACOB DAVIS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

No. 75 GRANT STREET,

(FIRST FLOOR.) PITTSBURGH.

sept'71-6m

GILBERT L. EBERHART,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Will give prompt attention to Collections, Procuring Bounties and Pensions, Buying and Selling Real Estate, etc.

OFFICE ON BROADWAY,

Opposite R. E. Hoopes' Banking House,

NEW BRIGHTON, BEAVER CO., PA.

sep6'72-1y

J. H. M'CREERY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

THIRD STREET,

(First door below the Court House,)

jy1'70—1y BEAVER, PA.

GIRARD HOUSE,

CORNER NINTH & CHESTNUT STREETS
PHILADELPHIA.

H. W. KANAGA,
dec11'68:1y Proprietor.

JOHN EAKIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

MAIN ST., BEAVER FALLS. [ja10'73

JOSEPH LEDLIE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

(Office, in the Radical Building,)

BEAVER, PA.

All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention. dec7'69:1y

STATE AND COUNTY TAXES.

The County Treasurer will attend in the several Townships and Boroughs between 9 A. M. and 5 P. M., for the purpose of receiving State and County Taxes for the year 1873, at the places and times designated below, viz:

Fallston boro.	"	16	Toll House.
N. Brigh'n & Pulaski	"	19	Huron House.
" " " "	"	20	Magaw's Hotel.
Patterson tp & B. Falls	"	21	Kendrick's drug store
" " " "	"	22	" " "
Georgetown boro	"	23	a m Calhoun's store.
Glasgow boro,	"	23	p m Jesse Smith's.
Marion tp,	"	26	George Hartzell's.
Franklin tp,	"	27	Antenreith's store.
North Sewickly tp,	"	28	Nathan Hazen's.
Economy tp.	"	29	Mrs. Neeley's.
New Sewickly tp	"	30	Snead's store.
Industry tp,	June	3	Allen's store.
South Beaver & Ohio	"	4	Mrs. Bayl's.
Ohio tp.	"	5	Reed & Aber's store.
Big Beaver & Home'd	"	16	Johnston House.
" " New Galilee	"	17	Union Hotel.
Chippewa tp,	"	18	W. Cunninghams's.
Darlington tp & boro	"	19	Jacob Marks'.
South Beaver tp	"	20	Joseph Lawrence's.
Hookst'n & Greene tp	"	23	Jos. M'Ferren's store
" " " "	"	24	" " "
Hanover & Greene tp	"	25	James Reed's store.
Frankfort boro,	"	26	Isaac M. Steven's
Hanover tp,	"	27	M. L. Armstrong's store
Raccoon tp,	July	7	J. F. Christy's store.
Independence tp,	"	8	John Holmes'.
Indep. & Hopewell,	"	9	Todd & Brown's store
Hopewell tp	"	10	R W Scott's.
Moon tp,	"	11	James Prentice's.

☞ Payments can be made in adjoining town ships.

Taxes paid before August 1st will be five per cent. off; on and after September 1st five per cent. will be added. All licenses are due by law July 1st. Those not paid at that date will be collected with costs. C. P. WALLACE,
apr2-6t. Treasurer Beaver County.

WAGES

FOR ALL WHO ARE WILLING TO WORK.

Any person, old or young, of either sex, can make from $10 to $50 per week, at home day or evening. Wanted by all. Suitable to either city or country, and any season of the year. This is a rare opportunity for those who are out of work, and out of money, to make an independent living. No capital being required. Your pamphlet, "HOW TO MAKE A LIVING," giving full instructions, sent on receipt of 10 cents. Address, A. BURTON & CO., Morrisania, Westchester Co., N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED everywhere to sell our new and novel Embroidering Machine, send for Illustrated Circular, to the McKee Manufacturing Company, 369 Broadway, New York.

THE PARLOR COMPANION.

Every Lady wants one!
Every Man ought to have one!!
Sent on receipt of Ten Cents. Address, L. F. HYDE & CO., 195 Seventh Avenue, New York.

BON-TON FLIRTATION SIGNALS, sent on receipt of 25 cts. Unique Printing and Publishing House, 36 Vesey Street, New York.

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Letters testamentary on the estate of Mary B. Elliott, late of the borough of Beaver Falls, Beaver county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them, properly authenticated for settlement, to JOHN GODDARD.
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